15 1960

EMANCIPATION CELEBRATIONS

Imperatives For "Negro Progress" Spelled Out To Emancipation Group

Atlanta Daily World
Atlanta Ga.
Sat. 1-2-60

Atty. Walden Declares Human Relations Lagging

By JOHN BRITTON

"The Challenging Imperatives for Negro Progress" were spelled out by Attorney A. T. Walden Friday during his address delivered to an audience attending the Atlanta ceremony commemorating the 97th anniversary of the Emancipation Proclamation.

In prefacing his advice on the imperatives the Negro faces, Walden reminded the audience that in science, invention, discovery and technological advance, "man has gone forward at jet-propelled speed, while in the area of human relations he treads forward at ox-cart pace.

Enumerating the needs that face Negroes in all areas of the nation today, Attorney Walden pinpointed as foremost, the problem of "Negro housing."

He said, "This problem arises from both the disrespect for the dignity of human, personality, if it be black, and belief in the inherent infericrity of certain minorities to the extent that it is thought that the majority will be contaminated by the mere physical proximity of the proscribed group."

PREPARATION URGED

Another focal point in Walden's discourse dealt with Negro youth. He emphasized the need for Negro youth to be prepared for the day when it will not be good enough to be just "the best Negro," but the time will come when our youth must excel as the "best man period."

As a word of warning, Walden cautioned that present day youth cannot afford to emulate and follow the examples of some of his elders. In the fierce competitive world of tomorrow, Walden continued, "Negro youth shall not be able successfully to compete while indulging in riotuous or lascivicius living, nor over a bottle of gin, nor around a table of poker.

OBJECTIVES LISTED

Discussing what Negroes want, Walden listed seven objectives. They included:

1. Negroes of Georgia want, ask for and expect only those rights and privileges under the law which are accorded to their other fellow citizens as a matter of course.

2. In their efforts to realize those objectives, they shall proceed in accordance with the law and democratic processes.

3. They shall not resort to or countenance violence or inflamatory appeals or utterances.

WON'T BE DETERRED

4. They shall not be deterred from the pursuit of such objectives by threats, intimidations or reprisals from any source.

5. Negroes recognize that but for an increasingly large reservoir of genuine good will among their white fellow citizens, that their lot and estate in Georgia could not be tolerably borne.

6. Negroes covet the sympathetic understanding and cooperation of all patriotic Georgians who desire to help their state become a genuinely christian democracy in which the humblest citizen shall be encouraged and stimulated to make his maximum contribution because he realized that its laws are just and are administered in accordance with the Golden Rule.

7. While Negroes cannot compromise or retreat from their insistence upon equality under law, once there is evidence of bona fide assent to the justice and validity of their demands, there shall immediately be available ample areas and latitudes for negotiation and cooperative efforts to determine the best means and techniques by which the desired objectives may be attained without any real detriment to any segment of our citizenry.

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VOTER NEED PINPOINTED

Walden told the audience that the most urgent thing for them to do was to help put on the registration rolls those other 50,000 persons who should be joining the present 31,000 persons in the continuing fight for freedom.

Other urgent needs, as listed by Walden included:

1. Giving moral and financial support to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the one organization which for 50 years has carried the torchlight of liberty for 15 million disadvantaged Negro Americans.

2. The willingness to carry your fair share of civic responsibilities by the contribution of your means and services.

3. Utilizing our collective resources in order to build up and strengthen our economic power which should be used to provide job opportunities for our youth and afford a sound financial basis for expanding Negro business.

Walden warned "America, set your house in order while there is time. It may be later than you think."

During the meeting, held at the Wheat Street Baptist Church Friday, the 1960 Atlanta Branch NAACP officers were installed by Bishop J. W. E. Bowen, of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

WILLIAMS ACCEPTS CHALLENGE

In accepting the challenge to lead the fight for equality in 1960, incoming NAACP president, Rev. Samuel W. Williams, pleaded for two main things from the organization and the general public. Those two things, as he listed them, were cooperation and coordination.

He alleged a continuing fight for justice in the current problems now facing Atlanta — the public housing dispute and school desegregation.

Of desegregation, Rev. Williams recalled that the state had never strived to do anything but create "separate" schools under the now illegal 1896 "separate but equal" doctrine. He said nothing was ever done toward making all schools equal.

Others included on the three-hour long program Friday afternoon were Revs. E. R. Searcy, pastor of Second Mt. Zion Baptist Church; Rev. Amos O. Holmes, NAACP field secretary for Georgia; Big Bethel Choir; Atlanta Youth Council; John Wesley Dobbs, grandmaster, Prince Hall Masons; Warren Cochrane, executive secretary, Butler St. YMCA; and Bishop James Hinsley, of the Church of God in Christ. Retiring president Rev. H. I. Bearden presided.

Emancipation Day Features Atty. Walden

Atlanta Daily World

Atlanta Pa.

Fri 4-1-60

NAACP Officers To Be Installed Today

A. T. Walden, attorney, will be the Emancipation Day speaker today at Wheat Street Baptist Church. Installation of the new NAACP officers also will take place. The program begins at noon.

Walden is chairman of the Atlanta Negro Voters League and has been associated with the NAACP for many years. He once headed the Atlanta branch.

Rev. Samuel Williams, pastor of Friendship Baptist, is president-elect of the NAACP, retiring president Rev. H. J. Bearden, pastor of Big Bethel Church, will preside. Bishop J. W. E. Bowen will conduct the installation services.

Others on the program will be Revs. E. R. Searcy, pastor of Second Mt. Zion Baptist; and William A. Mercer, pastor of Radcliffe Presbyterian; Big Bethel Choir; Christian Youth Council; John W. Dobbs, grandmaster, Prince Hall Masons; Warren Cochrane, executive secretary, Butler St. YMCA; and Bishop James Hinsley of the Church of God in Christ.

A large audience of citizens is expected to be on hand to hear the speaker discuss the present status of civil rights suits in Atlanta and the objectives of full citizenship for minority citizens in America.

The Emancipation Day program will see the beginning of the annual membership reports for the Atlanta Branch, particularly the larger gifts. Emphasis also will be placed on the beginning of a voter registration campaign, conducted by the All-Citizens Registration Committee, Jesse Hill, chairman. The committee, which will distribute literature urging citizens to take time out and register at the courthouse when they make tax returns or buy automobile license plates, is calling on church ministers to help with the effort. It is also pointed out that voters who have not cast their ballots in some time, should inquire about their registration status, since Georgia law requires purging from the list the names of those who fail to vote at least once in a two-year period.

EMANCIPATION DAY commemoration celebration sponsored by the National Council of Negro Women included the placing of a wreath at the Emancipation statue in Washington. From left, at the wreath-placing ceremony are Miss Dorothy I. Height, president, NCNW; Dr. Dorothy B. Ferebee, past president, NCNW, who presided at the church ceremony preceding the wreath-laying, and David Sawyer, executive director, District Human Relations Council, representing the District Commissioners.

15 1960

Dr. Mays Talks Centennial Event

Chicago Defender P.12

Chicago Ill.

Sat. 7-23-60

A gathering of Chicago's outstanding civic, cultural and international leaders heard the president of Morehouse College, Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, speak at a banquet at Parkway Ballroom.

"Freedom is an achievement not a gift" was his ringing theme as he outlined the struggles mankind has had to undergo to reach today's varied degrees of freedom.

In one of the city's most significant observances of Independence Day, the inaugural banquet marked the official launching of the American Negro Emancipation Centennial of 1963.

WOMAN SPONSORED

Sponsored by the women's auxiliary of the Centennial Authority, which has national headquarters at 4839 S. Drexel blvd., Mrs. Teresa Staats Prince, president of the Chicago Chapter of the National Council of Negro Women was chairman.

Vice-chairmen were Mrs. Marion Turner and Mrs. Lovonia Brown, international associate grand matron of the International Conference of Grand Chapters of the Order of Eastern Star.

Mrs. Irene McCoy Gaines, president emeritus of the National Association of Women's Clubs, is president of the women's auxiliary of the Centennial. Mrs. Belle Hendon is vice-chairman.

SALUTE ATTUCKS

During the banquet, tribute was paid patriot Crispus Attucks, first American martyr of the Revolutionary War. A huge ice carving depicting his dramatic death in Boston in 1770, flanked by a battery of international flags, was an arresting foyer display created by ice sculptor Moses M. Tiller. A colorful mural backdrop by Bernard Goss accented the theme for the speakers table.

Among the notables were Consul General and Mrs. Frank Tze-lun Tia of the Republic of China; Jean Ortoli, Deputy Consul of France; Antoine Herard, former Mayor of Port-au-Prince, now director of the Haitian Government Tourist Bureau; Clovis Chalot, former Haitian consul, now associated with the Adult Education Council; Jorge Aguilar, assistant Consul General of Mexico, and Consul General and Mrs. Horacio De Cordoba of Nicaragua.

OTHER GUESTS

Other international guests were Miss Florence Cofie, "Miss Ghana" of the International Trade Fair; Theodore O. Sowa, Second Secretary, Ghana Embassy, Washington, D. C.; Charles Williams - Baffoe, commercial attache of Ghana, N. Y.C.; and William Y. Eduful, Ghana, Chief of Information, Trade Center, New York.

Mrs. Christine Johnson, founder and president of the Afro-American Heritage Association, and Mr. Johnson, Clarence Kirton, editor of the "Daily Argosy" of Georgetown, British Guiana, and Arthur Seymour, Chief of Government Information Services, British Guiana.

Emancipation centennial inaugural fete July 4

The Afro-American

Baltimore, Md.

8/13/60 P.17

CHICAGO (ANP) — The American Negro Emancipation Centennial Authority will give an inaugural banquet on July 4, at the Parkway ballroom to launch its program for a national observance of the 100th anniversary of the Emancipation Proclamation in 1963. Sponsored by the women's auxiliary of the authority. Mrs. Irene McCoy Gaines is chairman and Mrs. Belle E. Hendon, vice chairman. They assisted by more than 30 women.

At the time set for the inaugural program, the national board of trustees will be in Chicago to attend the annual meeting of the directors of the Authority. Dr. J. H. Jackson is board president.

CHICAGO has been chosen as the site for the centennial exposition of "A Century of Negro Progress" to be presented at McCormick Pl., new lake front exposition center, Emancipation Proclamation in 1963.

Alton A. Davis, head of a Chicago public relation firm and founder of the American Negro Emancipation Centennial Authority, set to work on the idea for the observance in 1954.

MAYOR DALEY LAUNCHES CAMPAIGN— Mayor Richard J. Daley initiated the fund raising campaign of the American Negro Emancipation Centennial Authority by purchasing the first official decal emblem on Thursday, August 4. Dr. J. H. Jackson, president of the Emancipation Authority, is shown presenting the Mayor with the decal in the presence of Miss Thelma Hunt, representative of the Fund drive, and Mr. Alton A. Davis, executive director of the A.N.E.C.A. The delegation met with him in the Chicago City Hall.

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Emancipation Day Is Observed By Women's Council

WASHINGTON, D. C.—

Negroes made advances in four important fields of endeavor during 1959 according to reports given by local leaders on New Year's Day. They spoke to the theme Strides Toward Freedom at the second annual Emancipation Commemoration program sponsored by the National Council of Negro Women.

Reporting the race's progress during 1959 were Flaxie Pinkett, realtor and insurance executive; Mrs. Patricia Harris, member National Branch, YWCA; Rev. E. Franklin Jackson, president, Washington branch, NAACP, and Attorney Barrington D. Parker, D. C. Council of Human Relations. The leaders spoke on the economic, political, religious and community progress made during the past year.

In Lincoln Park after the Commemoration program, citizens paid tribute to Abraham Lincoln with a wreath laying ceremony at the foot of the "Emancipation Group" statue showing Lincoln freeing the Negro from the shackles of slavery. It is the District's only monument erected with funds contributed solely by Negroes. Following a brief speech by David Sawyer, director of the D. C. Council of Human Relations, flowers were placed on the impressive monument by Dorothy I. Height, national president of NCNW.

The activities were part of the Council's Century of Freedom project. Its objective is to erect a memorial honoring its founder, Mary McLeod Bethune. The Bethune statue will be unveiled January 1, 1963, marking 100 years of Negro freedom. It will be the Nation's Capital first Negro memorial on public lands.

Races Must Join To Remake World, Atlanta Atty. Says

ATLANTA — (UPI) — A. T. Walden, a Negro attorney long in the forefront of the legal battle for desegregation, called on all races last week to join in a fight to remake the world and save it from "moral and spiritual bankruptcy."

"The dominant statesmanship of the world today is bankrupt in ideas for the solution of the complex problems which confront and afflict mankind in the areas of human relations," Walden said in an address on the 97th anniversary of the Emancipation Proclamation.

Walden, who has helped win numerous civil rights victories for Negroes in the South, asked that his race be allowed to make its "maximum contribution" to society.

CANNOT COMPROMISE

He pledged that Negro leadership would not countenance violence or inflammatory appeals "in order to achieve equality under the law."

He said Negroes "cannot compromise or retreat from their insistence upon equality under law" but are willing to work with others to determine the best means of achieving equality "without any real detriment to any segment of our citizenry."

He urged Negroes to strive for self-improvement because "The talented few cannot carry the entire load." He also paid tribute to the help they have received from the white race.

MOVED AT OX PACE

"Negroes recognize that, but for an increasingly large reservoir of genuine goodwill among their white fellow citizens, their lot and state in Georgia could not be tolerably borne," he said.

Walden said that man has moved at an "ox cart pace" in dealing with the problems of human relations and warned that the gap between "the brilliance of man's mind" and "the goodness of his heart" must be bridged speedily "less mankind commit suicide and be destroyed by an intelligence not controlled and directed by God."

He said communism is using racial incidents in America as "fagots with which to kindle and keep burning and spreading its unholy gospel and philosophy."

"Communism flourishes and grows, not upon its own inherent strength, but by capitalizing upon the demonstrated weaknesses of the democracies, particularly our own," he said.

"Unless those nations which abhor communism set their houses in order, and that right quickly, Communist Russia will dominate this world without firing a shot herself."

Walden Gives NAACP Bristling Challenge

(Courier Press Service)

ATLANTA, Ga. — Veteran Atty. Austin T. Walden, for over 30 years a leader in the welfare of Atlanta Negroes, in a bristling and penetrating Emancipation Day address, challenged both Negroes and whites to a keener recognition of realities and moral responsibilities in the year of 1960.

Hundreds sat in Wheat St. Baptist church filled with serious concern as Atty. Walden outlined the grave issues facing them in 1960 and what must be done to meet them. He praised Dr. H. I. Bearden, outgoing president of the local NAACP branch, sponsors of the event, as well as his successor, the Rev. Samuel Williams, pastor of Friendship Baptist Church and professor of philosophy at Morehouse College.

Atty. Walden flayed man's disobedience to God's laws, referring to whites who impose racial discriminations upon Negroes. He spoke of a "four-power rulership" which is not good for mankind: selfishness, sex, power and security. These things, he said, kept some from giving their full support to helping the cause of the unfortunate or needy, creating what he called "spiritual bankruptcy."

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"THE GOODNESS in man's heart must come abreast with the intelligence in his head," Atty. Walden said. He defended Negro leadership in times of crisis and inflamed emotions, saying: "Responsible Negro leadership will not counsel or countenance force or violence in gaining their rights." He added: "It is high time Southern white people should become wise to the fallacy of contamination that would result from opening doors of economic opportunity to Negroes."

Atty. Walden aimed key thoughts at Negro and white youth. Of the latter, he said: "I have more faith in the Southern white youth than in his elders. If let alone, Southern white youth will solve the race problem in a short time." Of Negro youth, he said, he has no concern over breaking down the remaining barriers, but greatly is concerned that they are prepared to take advantage of the opportunities now beckoning.

"Present-day youth," he declared," cannot afford to emulate the examples of some of their elders," and mentioned bottles of gin and tables of poker. Now is the time of reappraisal and new determinations, the veteran civil rights pioneer advised his audience.

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DESCRIBING what Georgia Negroes actually want and are determined to fight for, Atty. Walden put it all in one clear-cut statement: "All rights and privileges under the law that are accorded to other citizens." He said grave needs for Atlanta Negroes are adequate living space and some of the jobs available. Negroes, he said, are not going to resort to threats, reprisals, intimidations and other vicious tactics to gain their rights, but added they will not be deterred from gaining them by virtue of such tactics from whites.

Mr. Walden lauded Atlanta's Negro business progress, and called for a further strengthening of that progress, along with a definite increase of interest in the ballot, through more registrations and voting. He said the city has 31,163 Negro voters out of an eligible 75,000 to 85,000.

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THE REV. MR. BEARDEN presided, with Revs. E. R. Searcy, and William S. Mercer, and Bishop James J. Hinsley on the program, Warren R. Cochrane, executive secretary of the Butler St. YMCA, introduced Atty. Walden, a friend of 40 years' standing. Music was by the Big Bethel AME choir. The Atlanta NAACP Youth Council's voice speaking choir, with Miss Electra Twyman, gave a most impressive narration of the Emancipation Proclamation.

Methodist Bishop J. W. E. Bowen installed Rev. Williams as the new president, along with other officers and members of the executive board. John Wesley Dobbs, Masonic leader, led the appeal, with $2,707.06 being raised at the affair. Negroes of Rome, Ga., sent a donation of $117.50 to the Atlanta group, through the Rev. Mr. Tucker of Rome.

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omen Spark Centennial Fete

naugural Banquet Launches 1963 Emancipation Observance

Chicago Defender Dat. 7-23-60. P.13

● THE DISTINGUISHED orator and president of Morehouse College in Atlanta, Ga., Dr. Benjamin E. Mays was the brilliant Independence Day speaker when the American Negro Emancipation Centennial of 1963 was launched at an inaugural Banquet in Parkway ballroom. The dynamic speaker (extreme left) paid tribute to the Woman's Auxiliary which sponsored the inspiring event and both thrilled and amused his illustrious audience with his reminders of the struggles of women's suffrage leader, Susan B. Anthony to win equality for her sex. Sharing the Speakers' Table with Dr. Mayes are Dr. J. H. Jackson, president of the national board of trustees of the Centennial and president of the National Baptist Convention, Inc.; James E. Stamps, chairman of the board; Mrs. Teresa Staat Prince, chairman of the committee on arrangements and Mrs. Cora Carroll, Mayor of Bronzeville.

● DIGNITARIES BY the score attended the banquet, including these guests at a trustee table. Reading from left, clockwise, photo above left banquet notables included Miss Gladys Magloire, Haiti; Antoine Herard, manager of the Haitian Government Tourist Bureau; Mrs. Walter L. Carter, Mr. Carter, a member of the board of trustees; Jesse W. Lewis, Washington, D. C., a trustee; Leon Kirkpatrick, Atty. Fred D. Minnis, trustee of St. Petersburg, Fla.; the Rev. Felton E. May, assistant pastor of St. James Methodist church; Miss Mary Idell Bonner, Mrs. Gifford W. Gallimore of Kingston, Jamaica; Mrs. Alton A. Davis, wife of the executive director and Mrs. George E. McIntosh, Kingston, Jamaica.

● TYPICAL OF THE many Neighborhood Clubs (photo below left) which lent their support to this initial undertaking of the Women's Auxiliary was the Greater Lawndale Association of Block Clubs headed by Mrs. Gloria S. Pughsley. Identified by their corsage insignia they are (from left) Mesdames Mattie Olds, Griffin, Spencer, Marsh, Pughsley, C. Henry, Mamie Davis, E. Ragland, M. Jackson and Mr. and Mrs. Aaron Goodwin. Photo right: Mrs. Frances T. Matlock, (standing) public relations director of the Negro Emancipation Centennial Authority, chats with a group of visiting guests. They are (from left clockwise) Senora Caballero of Havana, Cuba and daughter; Mrs. Joy Gallimore, Jamaica; Mrs. Eleo Cyrus and Mrs. Gloria McIntosh, also of Jamaica. The photo was taken in Kungsholm restaurant during one of the social courtesies extended visitors to the centennial celebration.

● CONSULAR CORPS representatives joined prominent leaders of ANECA to pose before a 9 ft. mural by Bernard Goss which depicted the dramatic death in Boston of Crispus Attucks, a Negro and first martyr of the Revolutionary War. Group includes (from left) the Hon. Jorge Aguilar, Assistant Consul General of Mexico; Consul General and Mrs. Horacio de Cordoba of Nicaragua; Alton A. Davis, executive director, ANECA; Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, guest speaker; Consul-General and Mrs. Tze-lun Tia of the Republic of China; Mrs. Irene McCoy Gaines, president of the Woman's Auxiliary; Miss Gladys Magloire of Haiti; Antoine Herard, Haitian Government Tour Mrs. Bindley C. Cyrus, whose husband was ceremonies at the banquet and Mrs. Tere Prince, chairman of the committee on ar (Photos by Wilbur Holmes)

15 1961 EMANCIPATION CELBRATION

Keating Resolution Will Seek "Modern Declaration Of Freedom"

Atlanta Daily World

R.G.

To Call On Kennedy Act On Emancipation Date

Thurs. 8-17-61

Atlanta, Ga.

WASHINGTON, D.C. (NNPA)—Senator Kenneth B. Keating New York Republican, disclosed Sunday night that he plans to offer a resolution calling on President Kennedy to issue "a modern Declaration of Freedom" on the 100th anniversary of the Emancipation Proclamation.

The 100th anniversary of the issuance of the Emancipation Proclamation by President Lincoln will occur on Jan. 1, 1963.

The proclamation delcared all slaves in the States then in rebellion to be "then, henceforward, and forever free." A preliminary proclamation had been issued on Sept. 22, 1862.

In a television program, "Senate Report," Sunday night over station WNEW-TV, New York City, Senator Keating noted that too many of the Civil War centennial "celebrations" to date have emphasized the bloody and divisive aspects" of the Civil War. He called racially segregated facilities "a particularly ironic feature" of some of the "celebrations."

He suggested that Americans should stop paying "elaborate attention" to the bloody battles of the Civil War while ignoring the proclamation which ended slavery.

The declaration he proposes that President Kennedy issue would recount the progress made in the last century in promoting equal justice for all Americans.

I would emphasize, Senator Keating said, that many problems remain and would call upon all Americans "to rededicate themselves to the unfinished task before us."

Senator Keating said such a declaration will pave the way for new civil rights legislation, nopes for which had been dashed by President Kennedy's statement that he did not consider such legislation necessary at this time.

Important immediate goals, Keating said, are changing the Senate filibuster rule so as to curb filibusters and extending the life of the Civil Rights Commission. He called these steps "absolutely essential" before Congress adjourns.

In addition, Keating said the Congress should consider this year legislation to outlaw discriminatory literacy tests for voting, to authorize the Attorney General to bring civil injunctive suits in school desegregation and other cases, to give statutory authority to the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity and to make lynching and denials of due process Federal crimes.

Old Hickory Joins Emancipation Fete

NEW YORK—The Old Hickory Distilling Corp. has become the first business firm in the nation to sign up as a charter participant in the campaign to observe the 100th anniversary of the Emancipation Proclamation.

The company's role became official at a ceremony conducted by the New York Chapter of the American Negro Emancipation Centennial Authority.

Participating were Jackie Robinson, chairman of the local chapter; William Rowe, executive secretary, and Albert Rutman, Old Hickory's general manager.

THE CENTENNIAL Authority has set 1963 as the year for the nation-wide observance of the Emancipation Proclamation.

The celebration will be climaxed by an exposition, on a scale of the World's Fair, to be held in some 20 states throughout the country.

In signing up the Old Hickory Company as the first charter participant (only 100 will be accepted), Mr. Rutman said:

"Old Hickory is happy to demonstrate its support for the observance of the 100th anniversary of the Emancipation Proclamation.

"Our company shares with the great majority of Americans a deep awareness of the contributions made by Negroes in the growth and development of this nation.

"We are, therefore, proud to be counted among the first to participate in this great event."

Emancipation Proclamation Draft Due

ANNAPOLIS, June 27 (AP). —The State of New York will lend Maryland the original draft of Abraham Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation for the commemoration of the Civil War by the tidewater counties beginning Saturday.

The historic document, insured by the Empire State for $1 million, will be received by Gov. Tawes in his Annapolis office at 5 p.m. tomorrow.

Accompanying the document will be C. F. Gosnell, New York State librarian, and Enoch Squires, chairman of the New York Civil War Centennial Commission.

Morris L. Radoff, Maryland State archivist, and Park W. T. Loy, chairman of the Maryland Civil War Centennial Commission, will assist Gov. Tawes in receiving the proclamation.

The document will be displayed, with other exhibits of the Civil War era, in the main corridor of the State House.

Many historians say Lincoln drafted the proclamation, which freed some three million slaves, after he visited the battlefield at Antietam in Maryland in late 1862. The proclamation, dated January 1, 1863, declared free the slaves of Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina and Virginia.

The tidewater counties' celebration will continue for five days in Annapolis.

It will feature current United States military strength as well as historic displays.

Freedom Shrine Site Is Sought

By GEORGE F. BROWN

NEW YORK — A fitting shrine is being planned for the priceless Emancipation Proclamation by Sept. 22 and it would be highly fitting for Negroes to offer suitable suggestions for housing the historic document that granted their race freedom from bondage almost 100 years ago.

The original draft of the Emancipation Proclamation, written by President Abraham Lincoln in his own hand in 1862, has been in the possession of New York State in Albany for 97 years, according to the N.Y. Civil War Contennial Commission, headed by Bruce Caton, noted historian.

Surprisingly, many Negroes did not know where the Emancipation was until the document was given wide publicity in connection with the Civil War Centennial.

Now a planning committee, headed by Lincoln scholar Dr. Harlan Hoyt Horner, has set Sept. 22 as the date a shrine will be recommended for the preservation of the document as a "segment of eternity, unchanging through the ages."

According to the Catton Commission, the document will be preserved in a glass-fronted steel vault imbedded in granite and flanked by ornamental screens of wrought iron and bronze. The document will be encased in a container of inert gas to protect it from the raves of time, moisture and radiation.

Negroes from all over America will know that the Emancipation Proclamation in its original form can be seen in Albany, N. Y., the state capital.

The document is now in the rotunda of the State Library in Albany, but on Sept. 22 it will be returned for the first time to the nation's capital in Washington for ceremonies at the Lincoln Memorial in connection with the national observance of the Proclamation's 100th anniversary.

The program is planned by the White House, Department of Interior and the New York Civil War Centennial Commission. Among the shrine planning committee members are noted singers Roland Hayes and William Warfield.

Related the Catton Commission: "The Proclamation draft was donated by President Lincoln in 1864 as his personal gift to the Albany Relief Bazaar for wounded and ill soldiers.

Won in a public raffle by Gerrit Smith, noted abolitionist, it was presented by him to the U. S. Sanitary Commission. Shortly after Lincoln's funeral services in 1865 in Albany, it was purchased by the State Legislature for $1,000 to become part of the collections of the State Library."

It would be rewarding for Negroes to show concrete interest in their history by suggesting a shrine for one of the most priceless documents in the history of the world.

Negroes are urged to send in their suggestions to The Courier to make the 100th anniversary of their freedom a truly impressive occasion.

It will show the world that Albany, N. Y., breathes the true spirit of democracy and NOT Albany, Georgia.

Negro Judge Discerns A Lag in Emancipation

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 22 (AP)—James B. Parsons, the first Negro to be appointed a Federal district judge, told an audience at Lincoln's tomb today that full emancipation had not been achieved.

About 3,000 persons gathered at the tomb in Springfield, the capital of Illinois, to observe the 100th anniversary of Lincoln's announcement of the Emancipation Proclamation.

Mr. Parsons said "Full emancipation of the Negro in America has been but half accomplished in these 100 years. Yet, if civilization is to survive, the full emancipation of all mankind must be accomplished in the next 10 years."

Mr. Parsons said that every American must learn to accept the American Negro "or we shall not survive the century."

15 - 1962

Course Of History Changed As Lincoln Signed Emancipation Proclamation

By MERTON T. AKERS
(United Press International)

The whole course of the Civil War changed on Sept. 22, 1862.

President Lincoln signed the Emancipation Proclamation that day and the war that the North had waged for preservation of the Union now became also a crusade for the abolition of slavery.

Few realized it then but the proclamation blueprinted the doom of the Confederacy.

The Confederates were tagged from that day on as fighting to preserve slavery. Hopes for intervention by Great Britain and France to break the slowly strangling blockade dimmed.

The proclamation gave the North a moral issue on which emotions could be whipped to height impossible on the abstract and legalistic question of whether a state had the right to secede from the Union.

WAR MEASURE

The proclamation was a war measure, pure and simple.

Actually President Lincoln's signature struck no shackle from any slave anywhere.

The key paragraph in it read:

"That on the first day of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and sixty-three, all persons held as slaves within any State, or designated part of a State, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be then, thenceforward and forever free; the executive government of the United States, including the military and naval authority thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons, will do no act, or acts, to repress such persons, or any of them, in any efforts they may make for their actual freedom."

Slaves in the border states and in Confederate territory held by the Union remained slaves. Slaves held inside the Confederate lines also — technically freed by the proclamation — remained in bondage because the North could not enforce its orders there.

LEFT IN BONDAGE

Secretary of State William H. Seward summed it up by saying that it emancipated slaves where it could not reach them and left them in bondage where it could have set them free.

The proclamation had three immediate effects:

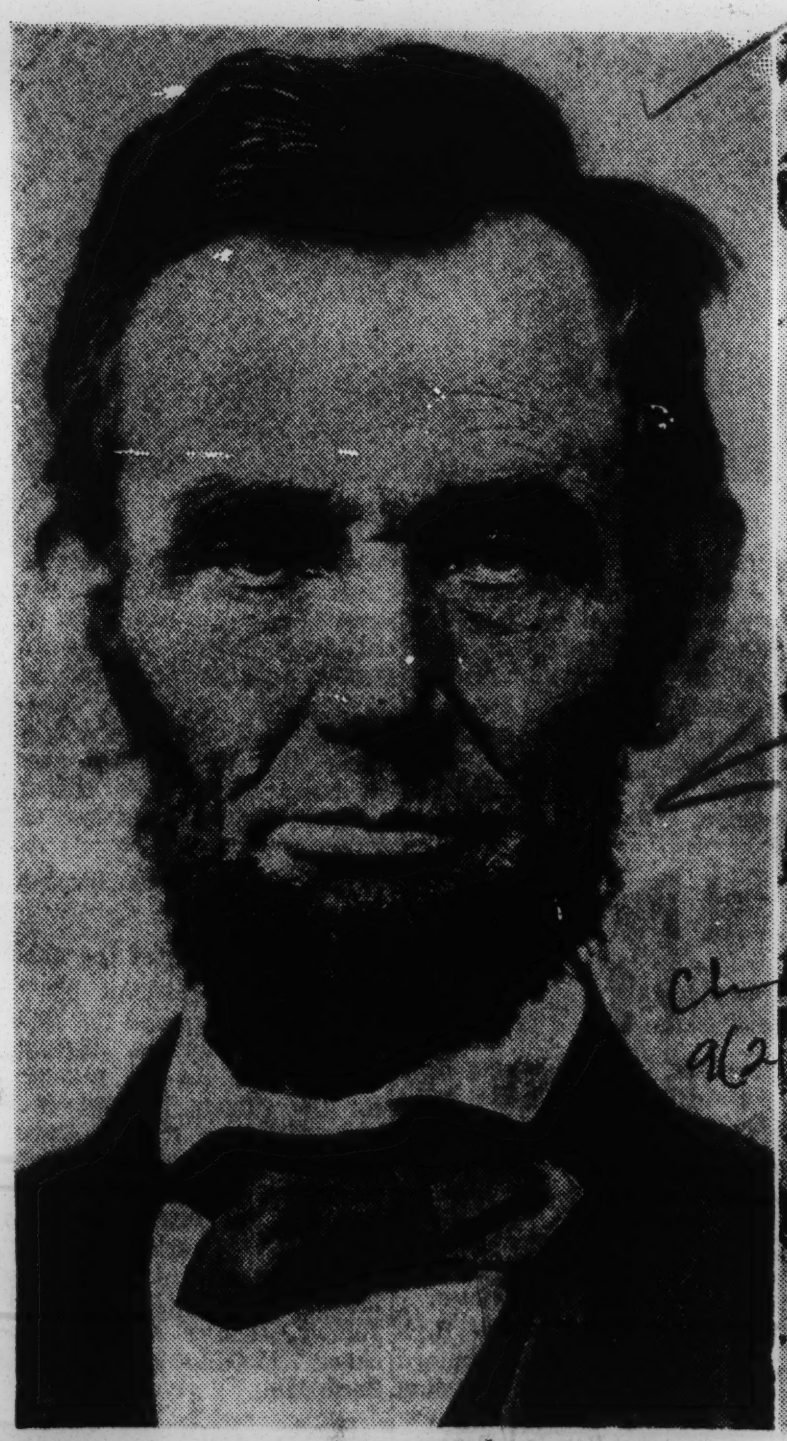
1. Every advance of Union armies into the South after Jan. 1, 1863, meant that slaves in that area were liberated, giving every advance the aspect of a crusade.

2. Word of the proclamation filtered into the farthest corner of the Confederacy by word of mouth or by slaves eavesdropping on their masters' talk. Escapes mounted until Union commanders were hard put to feed and shelter the refugees.

3. The proclamation put the United States on record as committed to the aboltion of slavery in the eyes of the world. In all national honor there could be no turning back now.

The effect on British opinion was even better than Lincoln had hoped.

The London Morning Star said the proclamation was "the turning point in the history of the American Commonwealth—an act only sec-



PORTRAYING GREAT EMANCIPATOR during height of Civil War, this picture, accepted as one of the greatest ever taken of President Abraham Lincoln, reflects the responsibilities and anxieties of his great office at that time.

ADMIRATION SHOWS in face of Larry Solomon as he proudly gazes at bronze statue of Civil War President Abraham Lincoln and places wreath on arm during February birthday observance.

ond . . . to the Declaration of Independence."

Before there had been a solid segment of pro-Confederacy opinion in England, especially among the ruling classes. Now the British government could not have intervened in the war even if it had wished.

Napoleon III of France was itching to intervene and pick up some territory in Mexico and Central America, but was too weak to do so without Britain.

Some northern reaction to the proclamation was less favorable than Lincoln had hoped for. Six days after it was issued Lincoln wrote to Vice President Hannibal Hamlin:

". . . It is six days old, and while commendation in newspapers and by distinguished individuals is all that a vain man could wish, the stocks have declined, and troops come forward more slowly than ever. This, looked soberly in the face, is not very satisfactory."

Abolitionists and anti-slavery men hailed the proclamation.

Horace Greeley, editor of the New York Tribune, wrote: "God bless Abraham L i ncoln."

The Springfield, Mass., Republican, called the turn on Lincoln's timing.

"The President's action is timely — neither too soon nor too late."

Timing was all-important. Issuance too soon might have driven the border states into the Confederacy. Issuance too late might have permitted the Radical Republicans to force his hand with congressional action.

It remained for Ralph Waldo Emerson to pronounce the benediction.

"Great is the virtue of the Proclamation," he wrote. "It works while men are sleeping, when the army goes into winter quarters, when generals are treacherous or imbecile."

Maj. Gen. George B. McClellan, whose scratch victory at the battle of Antietam (Sharpsburg) had given Lincoln the peg to hang his proclamation on, wrote to a merchant friend, William H. Aspinwall of New York, asking what Aspinwall thought about the proclamation "inaugurating servile war, emancipating the slaves, and at one stroke of the pen changing our free institutions into a despotism . . ."

Aspinwall, a Democratic politician as well as a merchant, advised McClellan to accept the proclamation "like a soldier."

CANDIDATE PROSPECTS

New York Democrats had been looking over McClellan as a possible presidential candidate in 1864 to run against Lincoln.

The proclamation posed for President Jefferson Davis of the Confederacy an insoluble question.

The only possible answer to Lincoln which would nail down the spreading idea that the Confederacy was fighting to maintain slavery, would have been a counter emancipation proclamation — that by Jan. 1, 1863 there would be no slaves in the South to free. Another denial, piled on top of the many, would convince no one.

But Davis' hands were tied. To empancipate the slaves would have claimed for the Confederate government what it said it was fighting against —the right to control property, reserved to the state by the theory of state sovereignty.

A month after Lincoln's proclamation Davis called on Southern governors to prepare counter measures such as extension of the use of slaves on defenses and to perform as many army tasks as possible short of fighting.

The Confederate Congress later passed a law that would have called for execution of captured white officers of Negro troops.

Lincoln promised retaliation and nothing ever was done about it.

Nor did the servile war, so confidently predicted by the Confederates, come to pass.

15 1962

Murrow Says African Inspired By Lincoln

Washington — Abraham Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation is the source of the dynamic aspirations toward freedom in emerging Africa, Edward R. Murrow, director of the United States Information Agency says.

But Mr. Murrow says the United States does not expect the new nations of Africa to imitate the democratic institutions of this country.

"On the contrary, contemplation of our Civil War should make us tolerant of the difficulties of other lands," Mr. Murrow said in a talk prepared for the annual dinner of the Lincoln Group of the District of Columbia.

"Discovering one's own path in one's own manner is part of the soil in which our rootholds have grown. As we would not deny it to ourselves, so should we not deny it to others."

Recalling that this year is the 100th anniversary of the Emancipation Proclamation, Mr. Murrow said that now "the issue to which that proclamation was directed is still not at rest."

"The Negro has gained his freedom," Mr. Murrow said. "He is still en route to gaining his equality."

On a recent trip to Africa, Mr. Murrow said, he was greatly impressed with the extent to which the new nations are familiar with the American revolution and its documents.

A small USIA library in Africa, he recalled, had more requests for the Federalist Papers (written by Hamilton, Madison, and Monroe) in four weeks than the New York Public Library had in a full year.

The emerging nations of Africa, he said, see the objectives of the United States Civil War as a living reality, and not just as history.

"To some it may seem they (the African nations) are caught in the pathological fervor of their nationalism," he said. "But I suggest that what we witness is but the fervent profile of what—but for the grace of the past two centuries —could be the early spawning of our own land of America."

Indiana State Division Of ANECA To Hold Meet

INDIANAPOLIS — Prominent persons from throughout Indiana will attend an 11 a.m luncheon Saturday at Fall Creek YMCA here to formulate officially the Indiana State division of the American Negro Emancipation Centennial Authority.

Business, civic and cultural leaders of their various communities, are being assembled at the invitation of Atty. Williard B. Ranson, recently appointed organizer and chairman of the board of directors of the new division of the Authority.

D. C. W. D. Hector, prominent citizen, has been named executive state director.

This organization meeting is a prelude to Indiana state's participation in the national observance of the 100th anniversary of the Emancipation Proclamation in 1963 under the auspices of ANEGA's national board of trustees.

CIVIC LEADER

Ransom has been for many years an outstanding leader in the state, cited often for his civic contributions.

He was named "Man of the Year" by Zeta Phi chapter of Omega Psi Phi fraternity in 1956, and received the 1959 Service Award from the Alpha Chi Pi Omega sorority for his services and contributions in the field of beauty culture.

An ardent campaigner for civil rights, Atty. Ransom assisted in the drafting and passage of the Indiana Anti-Segregated Schools Law, the Indiana state FEPC Law which was passed in 1961, and has been a key official in state NAACP affairs, serving for five years as state president of the Indiana Conference of Branches of the NAACP.

Ransom, a graduate of Harvard School of Law, did his undergraduate work at Talladega college from which he graduated Summa Cum Laude, and is president of the Indianapolis chapter of the Talladege college alumni association.

NAMED DIRECTORS

Among those appointed and expected to attend the meeting are State Representative R. I. Brokenburr, Indianapolis; Sen. Birch Bayh, Terre Haute; Atty. Elizabeth Fletcher Allen, and Mrs. Ellen Weiss Miller of South Bend; Otis Boykin, Elkhart; Father T. Hesburgh, president of Notre Dame university; city councilman Benjamin F. Wilson of Gary; Dr. E. L. C. Broomes, East Chicago; Willie Effie Thomas and Sidney Beger of Evansville; Mrs. Catherine Webb, New Albany; Dr. Walter Wiley, Mrs. Inez Brewer and Atty. Milo Murray of Gary, and Mrs. Geneva Wesley and Dr. and Mrs. David N. Crosthwaite, jr., of Michigan City.

Indianapolis citizens will include Cleo Blackburn, director of Flanner House; Atty. H. J. Richardson, jr.; Harland Randolph, director of communications, Board of Fundamental Education; Mrs. Nancie Schatz and Mrs. A'Lelia Bundles, prominent business women; Mrs. Dorothy Whiteside, Atty. Rufus Kuykendall, and Mrs. Sarah Zeigler, principal of a public school.

freedom.

The President was Abraham Lincoln. The document was his initial Emancipation Proclamation that spelled the end of slavery in the United States.

By his action, the Civil War President set the legal stage for freeing 3.9 million Negroes valued on tax books at nearly three billion dollars on the following New Years Day. By a stroke of a steel-nibbed pen, he dealt with a moral quarrel that had divided the nation since its founding and had driven North and South to bloody War.

Little formal fanfare was planned by Negro organizations or Civil War centennial groups for observance of the 100th anniversary of the first Emancipation Proclamation. The New York State Civil War Centennial commission issued a special release hailing the event and noting that the document in Lincoln's handwriting is now in possession of the state library.

* * *

The release quoted historian Charles Eberstadt as saying of the document: "The proclamation has been called by responsible persons one of the three great documents of world history, ranking with the Magna Carta and the Declaration of Independence."

Writer Bruce Catton said in an anniversary statement: "The Emancipation Proclamation . . . started something that will never end until this freedom is won the world over."

A quiet ceremony was scheduled at the Lincoln memorial here. Negro spiritual singer Mahalia Jackson, historian Allan Nevins, Poet Archibald McLeish, New York Governor Nelson Rockefeller and United Nations ambassador Adlai Stevenson will participate.

McLeish will read for the first time an original poem commemorating the proclamation. Rockefeller will turn over to the federal government the initial draft of the document in Lincoln's handwriting for display at the Memorial and the Library of Congress for the next few month.

The 13-paragraph document issued by Lincoln on Sept. 22

See **DECREE Page 2**

THE ENTIRE course of the Civil War changed on Sept. 22, 1862. On that date, Pres. Lincoln signed the Emancipation Proclamation and the war that the North had been fighting for the preservation of the Union now became a crusade for the abolition of slavery. The Proclamation, a war measure pure and simple, blueprinted the doom of the Confederacy. This picture is a copy of an engraving by J. W. Watts, executed in 1864, titled "Reading the Emancipation Proclamation." The engraving, now in the Library of Congress, reflects the emotions of the times.

Those present wrote later he enjoyed the moment or relaxed clownery.

* * *

Then, turning deliberate in mood, he told the cabinet he had decided to issue his proclamation. "I have got you together to hear what I have written down," he told them. "I do not wish your advice about the main matter; for that I have determined for myself."

But he welcomed their suggestions on wording and "minor matters."

At Seward's advice, he made two alterations in the wording and told one of his prairie hesitancy at offering the jokes to poke fun at Seward's changes.

Two days later—on a Monday— the proclamation in its formal printed form went forth to the North and the South, to the world and the generations since.

That night, serenaders came to the White House lawn. The tall man who came out of the wilderenss spoke to them from a balcony.

He said: "What I did, I did after a very full deliberation . . I can only trust in God

tion proclamation which contained this paragraph:

"And upon this act, sincerely believed to be an act of justice warranted by the Constitution upon military necessity, I invoke the considerate judgment of mankind and the gracious favor of Almighty God."

The deadly but indecisive battle of Antietam in mid-September was the event that determined Lincoln to issue his momentous first proclamation.

In his 19 months of office, he had resisted the urgings of powerful abolition advocates that he put an end to slavery. He shied away partially because of fear that the move might alienate union supporters in the border state of Maryland, Tennessee and Kentucky.

Earlier, he had written New York Publisher Horace Greeley: "My paramount object in this struggle is to save the Union and is not either to save or destroy slavery."

On July 22, he presented his cabinet with the first rough draft of an emancipation proclamation but laid it aside at the urging of Secretary of State William H. Seward who said its issuance at that time of union defeats would "be considered our last shriek on the retreat."

The standoff fighting at Antietam and the withdrawal of Confederate forces from Maryland provided him the semblance of victory he sought.

At the soldiers home outside of Washington, he put the finishing touches to the proclamation on the afternoon of Sept. 21. That evening, he read it to Vice President Hannibal Hamlin who approved the wording.

When the cabinet convened the following day, Lincoln first read a chapter from the new book by humorist Artemus Ward entitled "High Handed Outrade at Utica."

I have made no mistake. I shall make no attempt on this occasion to sustain what I have done or said by any comment. It is now for the country and the world to pass judgment, and, maybe, take action upon it."

15 1962

EMANCIPATION CELEBRATIONS

Dr. W. H. Borders Delivered Fine Emancipation Address

Atlanta Daily World p.3 Thurs. 1-8-62
Atlanta, Ga.

DR. WILLIAM H. BORDERS

By JOHN L. SCONIERS III

PHENIX CITY, Ala. — Jan. 1, 1962—"I Am Glad That I Am What I Am."

These words underline the key address given by Rev. William Holmes Borders, pastor of Wheat Street Baptist Church, Atlanta, Ga., during a celebration program honoring the signing of the Emancipation Proclamation held Monday at the Gaines Chapel AME Church, 1003 Dillingham St., Phenix City, Ala.

Rev. Borders electrified and kept the Russell County Voters Association, the Ministerial Alliance, and a capacity New Year's crowd in smiles with his simultaneous - Emancipation - demonstration of the Negro's progress in the last 98 years.

"I Am Glad To Know Who I Am" and proud to be a Negro and a human being made in the image of God for God has made the Negro great," the speaker said.

Rev. Borders pointed out that many Negroes don't look up, but at the same time want to look down on others.

"God was great when He made me just as He was when He made others, the pure in heart shall see God, he asserted.

He said, "The great thing about us is our humor, and the only man that has been able to live side by side with the white man is the Negro."

The speaker told the audience, "God made us all and one basic fact is you're going to be a Negro the rest of your life."

He cited the fact that the Negro has been associated with the Christian religion for 244 years and interpreted it better than other races.

He pointed with honor and pride to the contribution of the Negro to the world in music and cited Marian Anderson as a world figure. "This Negro is actually something," he explained. In athletics, he told the story of Joe Louis in his fight with white supremacy in the ring. "Negroes are superb in many areas," he exclaimed.

"This Negro is something," he repeated, and pointed to Prinus E. King as pioneer for getting back the ballot. He said, "Don't take any money for anything — Vote for the Best Man!"

Rev. Borders briefly spoke of the progress being made in Atlanta, but said, "That wasn't a solution to economy control. Why force someone to take your money, we've got to do something better. Most Negroes can't afford the price anyway." You've got to get something and create jobs, if you got the stuff, people will respect you more, he said.

Rev. Borders declared that the Negro can solve his problems with the white man, if he first solve them with himself. "Fight your own lazy self, fight from without, but you've got to do something within," he said.

Speaking of the National Convention, Rev. Borders summed it up this way: "The National Baptist Convention is a disgraceful sin. Ministers who attend should stay at home and do something constructive in enhancing the welfare and education of their community." He added that Rev. Jackson, president of the National Baptist Convention, has divided the national association into many factions, further he said, Rev. Jackson is going to hell, if he doesn't stay but 20 minutes.

Corn Whiskey, Land And Second Hand Cadillacs

Dr. Borders told three hundred Negroes celebrating the 98th Emancipation program that the Wheat Street Baptist Church, of Atlanta, Ga., has purchased $450,000.00 worth of land, 20 acres, and shall build a $5,000,000.00 housing project. He has deeds so arranged that the next three generation of the church shall not be able to sell one inch, "matters not, how sorry they are." Land, he asserted is next to education, and we as a group must buy land for our economy.

The Astors, he declared, bought up land in New York City, many years ago, and leased that land, later others built tall buildings and now that land is worth millions to the Astors' generations. Anyone who can buy corn whiskey or second hand Cadillacs certainly can buy land. Dr. Borders said, his church has a loan association now worth $31,000, because his members save money. We must establish businesses and build projects, he said.

Womanhood Important In The Home

"The woman holds the home together, we can never be able to rise no higher than our womanhood, and no church can be able to rise above its angels," women, don't let the future down, don't let your children down, he cried.

Rev. Borders said that there is no substitute for Religion, God, Prayer, Goodness, and Rightness. We should revert back to that, 'Ole Time Religion' and let it get you and practice it everyday," he suggested. In closing his address, he said, "Join the race, rise up and be somebody."

The program was sponsored by the Russell County Voters Association, and the Phenix City Ministerial Alliance.

Others who appeared on the program were:

Rev. M. L. Smith, Rev. W. E. Robinson, Mr. Amos McCoy, Miss Thelma Gibson, Rev. H. A. Phillips, president, Phenix City-Russell County Ministerial Alliance; Rev. Austin Sumbry, president, Russell County Voters Association; Mrs. Clara Martin, Rev. Primus E. King, Mrs. Dorothy James, Mrs. Ruthie Lewis, and Rev. J. L. McIntyre.

Negroes Observe Emancipation Day

News & Courier p. 1B
Tues. 1-2-62
Charleston, S. C.

Most of Charleston's Negro population yesterday celebrated the 99th anniversary of the signing of the Emancipation Proclamation with a parade and post-parade ceremonies.

The parade, a traditional part of the annual celebration, began at 11 a. m. at Harmon Field. The route extended north on President Street to Line Street, west on Line Street to King Street, south to Calhoun Street, then east on Calhoun to Emanuel AME Church.

Participating in the parade were floats, decorated cars and the bands of Burke and Bonds-Wilson High Schools.

The ceremonies took place at the Emanuel AME Church.

They included a reading of President Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation by Mildred Smalls, a review of the progress Negroes have made in 1961, and an address by Dr. Alonzo Blake, pastor of the Morris Street Baptist Church.

Dr. Blake was introduced by the Rev. B. J. Glover, pastor of Emanuel AME Church.

Also included in the celebration was the crowning of Miss Emancipator.

Progress Is Reported In Emancipation Rally

Montgomery Advertiser p 4B
Wed 1-3-63
15
Montgomery Ala

By E. P. WALLACE

"How Free Are We?", was the question asked by Dr. A. W. Wilson Monday, as he delivered the address for the Emancipation Proclamation's 99th annual celebration program at Alabama State College, Tullibody Auditorium.

Beginning with an explanation that the continuous observing of the signing of the proclamation should serve as a source of inspiration to the present generation, Dr. Wilson, commended the committee for including the youth on the program so they may learn of the foreparents successes and failures as well.

He pointed out that this type of program provided an outlet to evaluate the progress attained since the 4,000,000 slaves were liberated 99 years ago. He said, "the achievements of the Negro were made through sacrifices by those of old, and that this generation should rededicate itself to a cause of continuing the growth."

Before lashing out critically at the question, "How Free are We?", which coincided with the central theme, "Freedom, A Great Challenge to Our Posterity," Dr. Wilson gave a definition for freedom. Following the answer, the speaker told the audience, "the Negro was in pursuit of complete freedom, and not the kind that is being exploited by certain areas of the nation."

Pointing up several definitions for freedom, the noted leader, orator, minister and director of the Baptist Center, in projecting the struggle for complete freedom asked three questions, "are we really free," "How much freedom do we have" and "Are we ready for the freedom we seek"?

As a climax Dr. Wilson called on America to answer several questions, among were "How long America will you continue such practice" and "How long America will you continue to be a hypocrite"?

In absence of Prof. J. E. Pierce who was programmed to present the speaker, Dr. H. H. Johnson, pastor, Hutchinson Street Baptist Church, made the presentation.

OTHER FEATURES

The president, Mrs. B. M. McClain was the presiding officer. Following making observations about the work of the organization, she was awarded a citation by the vice president, the Rev. G. Franklin Lewis, who also served for Prof. Pierce.

Mrs. McClain has served two years as president of the organization. It was reported that much progress had been made under her administration. She was the first woman elected to the position.

Other interesting features on the program were the echoing of the proclamation, which was done by Mrs. L. Pugh Boddie, program chairman and a talk by the Rev. W. Maurice King, minister at Metropolitan Methodist Church, on "America of Yesteryears and Today."

Following taps and invocation by Dr. S. W. Schultz, minister of Mt. Zion AME Zion Church, La Mar Alford sang the National Anthem. Other musical rendition were by the Mt. Zion AME Zion Church's youth choir and the No 2 choir of the Holt Street Baptis Church, where Dr. Wilson serve as minister. Band music was rendered by the Alabama State College Laboratory School band Clarence Edmondson in charge. Miss Alfreda Dean was programmed for both the prelude and the postlude. The two choirs were directed by Mesdames W. S. Schults and G. L. S. Black. Dr. H. H. Hubbard directed the collection and gave the benediction.

DIAS GUESTS

Among those honored as platform guests were Mrs. A. W. Wilson, wife of the speaker and vice president of the Alabama Baptist State Women's Convention; Mesdames A. W. West Sr., L. P. Boddie, and J. R. Carr, along with Drs. H. H. Hubbard, Johnson, W. J. Powell, W. M. King, H. A. Spears, F. N. Bray and R. L. Mathews, finance chairman.

It was stated by some of the old timers that this year's address and program were among the best ever presented by the organization.

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EMANCIPATION CELEBRATION
CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY, 1963

Emancipation Centennial Committee Meet Attended by Diplomatic Corps

By FRANK E. BOLDEN

WASHINGTON, D. C.— A distinguished group of guests, including high-ranking members of the foreign diplomatic corps, heard plans last Thursday for the celebration commemorating the centennial anniversary in 1963 of the Emancipation Proclamation, at a diplomatic luncheon in the Shoreham Hotel.

Their Excellencies Dr. Mostafa Kamel, Ambassador from the United Arab Republic, and the Honorable Julius Momo Udochi, ambassador from Nigeria, and the American Emancipation Centennial Authority were hosts for the occasion.

The $5,500,000 celebration will be held in McCormick Place, Chicago, Ill., and will run from Aug. 16-Sept. 2.

The State of Illinois voted $150,000 to finance its exhibit, which will tell the history and progress of Negroes in Illinois, with emphasis on the role President Abraham Lincoln played in issuing the proclamation outlawing slavery in the United States.

Pledges to send exhibits have been received from commissions in the other 49 states and from Mexico, Haiti, Ghana, Liberia, Nigeria, Honduras, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Jamaica, Puerto Rico, Cuba, Surinam, Dutch Guiana, Peru, Colombia, Brazil, Argentina, Guinea, Uganda, Kenya, the Congo, Rhodesia and the United Arab Republic.

Alton A. Davis, founder and executive director of the American Emancipation Centennial Authority who in 1954 conceived the idea for the celebration said:

"Possibly the greatest good that the centennial celebration can do is to show that the democratic form of government affords opportunities for growth and development of all segments of its people.

"We hope it will create a more profound understanding and goodwill to encourage and inspire the eventual emancipation of all peoples of the world."

Continuing, he said:

"Our exhibit, to be financed largely by Negro contributions, will span the period between the Negro's arrival in this country as chained chattel, to the present time when, as a free man, he has added to the luster of our civilization.

"It is important to the nation, and in the best interest of American prestige throughout the world, that the true image of the American Negro be projected.

"The democratic ideology will be strengthened when the progress made by the American Negro, during his 100 years of freedom from human bondage is universally known, and communism will lose one of its most effective weapons."

Among the many exhibits planned is a replica of a slave ship which will be floated in Lake Michigan, near McCormick Place.

The luncheon was highlighted by words of welcome from His Excellency Julius M. Udochi and an official from the staff of His Excellency Dr. M. Kamel, who was called to Cairo on official business.

The principal address was delivered by the Hon. William Sylvester White, director, Department of Education and Registrtion, Illinois, who represented Governor Otto Kerner of that same state.

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Pedro A. Sanjuan, assistant chief of protocol for special service, Department of State told the guests that President Kennedy "has sent a letter to the Civil Rights Committee asking that its members cooperate with this celebration."

Edward P. Sutoris, managing director of the centennial showed slides and pictures of some of the planned exhibits.

W. Louis Davis, member of the board of trustees of ANECA, was master of ceremonies; the Howard University Chorus sang; the invocation was by the Rev. Harold A. Durfee of American University; the introduction of Mr. Davis was by Edward S. Gillespie, another ANECA trustee, and the benediction was by the Rev. Arthur Elmes, pastor, The Peoples Congregational Church.

Among the distinguished guests, who were invited, were:

Their Excellencies Ambassadors Dr. R. E. Kelfa-Caulker of Sierra Leone; Louis Skakotomalala of Malagosy; W. M. Q. Holm of Ghana; Carlos Alejos of Guatemala; Frederik Fernand Guirma of Upper Volta; Dr. Andre of Togo; Dr. Guillermo Sevilla-Sacasa of Nicaragua; J. M. Udochi of Nigeria; Dr. Osman El Hadari of the Sudan; and Jules Mbah of Gabon.

Also, Charge d' Affaires Khelel of Tunisia; Mohamed Nassim Kochman of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania; Mohamaden Kane of Senegal; Faraq Ali Ben Gheil of Libya; Salah El Abd of the United Arab Republic; and Mr. Chatterjee, minister, Embassy of India; Mr. Michael Robb, minister of information, Embassy of Great Britain; and the Mmes G. Dove-Edwin, Embassy of Nigeria; Ali Bengelloun, Embassy of Morocco; Andre Akakpo, Louis Skakotomalala, Kelfo-Caulker, Carlos Alejos, Frederik F. Guirma and Pedro A. Sanjuan.

DISCUSS ANECA'S PLANS — Dean of the Diplomatic Corps and Ambassador from Nicaragua, Dr. Guillermo Sevilla-Sacasa, left, Alton A. Davis, founder and director of the American Emancipation Centennial Authority, center, and His Excellency Julius Momo Udochi, ambassador from Nigeria, right, discuss plans for the centennial anniversary in 1963 of the Emancipation Proclamation in Chicago, during a diplomatic luncheon at the Shoreham Hotel in Washington, D. C., Thursday.

Emancipation: A Beginning

By the Associated Press

Washington

President Kennedy has marked the 100th anniversary of the Emancipation Proclamation by saying it "must be regarded not as an end but a beginning."

The President's remarks were carried by radio and television to the nation and to ceremonies here Saturday marking the return to Washington of the original draft of the proclamation which Abraham Lincoln first made public 100 years ago.

Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller of New York presented the document to Allan Nevins, chairman of the National Civil War Centennial Commission.

Also speaking at ceremonies on the gleaming white marble steps of the Lincoln Memorial were Adlai E. Stevenson, United States Ambassador to the United Nations, and United States Circuit Judge Thurgood Marshall.

The draft of the proclamation was sent to Albany, N.Y., in 1864 where it was raffled off at a bazaar for wounded Union soldiers. The State of New York purchased it and has possessed it since.

Mr. Kennedy said Lincoln's proclamation, which freed 3,000,000 Negro slaves in 10 southern states, launched a century which "since has seen the struggle to convert freedom from rhetoric to reality. It has been in many respects a somber story."

The President said that during much of the period, Negroes were divided by segregation, denied the vote, subjected to terror, and refused equal opportunity for education and employment. He added:

"It can be said, I believe, that Abraham Lincoln emancipated the slaves, but that in this century since our Negro citizens have emancipated themselves."

Rites Today Mark 100th Year Of Emancipation Proclamation

Stevenson to Speak at Lincoln Memorial —Kennedy Has Decided Not to Issue Housing Order During Observance

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21—President Kennedy has decided against issuing a racial freedom decree of his own during tomorrow's centennial of the Emancipation Proclamation.

There had been reports that he might announce a ban on discrimination in federally financed housing during the centennial service.

However, sources close to the White House said that the Executive order would not be issued tomorrow. Indeed, the President will not attend the ceremony. He will, however, be heard in a brief prerecorded speech.

The ceremony will be held on the steps of Lincoln Memorial at 11 A. M. Adlai E. Stevenson, United States delegate to the United Nations, will be principal speaker.

Earlier reports that the President might time his housing order for the Enancipation Proclamation centennial caused a mix-up in Republican ranks this week.

Suggestion Was Pressed

Representative William E. Miller of upstate New York, chairman of the Republican National Committee, predicted that the President would "cheapen this historic occasion with a political publicity play" by signing the housing order.

Unaware of their chairman's prediction, two other Republicans publicly suggested that the centennial would be a fitting time for the housing order.

Newton I. Steers, Republican candidate for Representative at Large in Maryland, wrote Mr. Kennedy that "this would be a great opportunity to demonstrate new progress in the battle for equal rights for all our citizens." He urged issuance of the housing order.

Mr. Steers is married to Mrs. Kennedy's stepsister, Nina Auchincloss Steers.

Senator Jocob K. Javits, Republican of New York, told the Senate today that the President should commemorate the centennial by issuing the housing order.

It was 100 years ago today that President Lincoln called his Cabinet together and signed the Emancipation Proclamation. In that document, he served notice that he would issue a final proclamation freeing slaves on Jan. 1, 1863.

This "notice-serving" proclamation is now owned by the residents of New York Governor Rockefeller will present the document to the Federal Gover ment on loan in tomorrow's ceremony.

The proclamation will be on display in the Lincoln Memorial for a day, and then will be on view at the Library of Congress for a month.

An earlier draft of the proclamation, read by Lincoln to his Cabinet July 22, 1862, is owned by the Library of Congress and will also be on display. The final proclamation was destroyed in the great Chicago fire.

At tomorrow's observance Archibald MacLeish will read a poem he composed for the occasion.Judge Thurgood Marshall will speak, as will Allen Nevins, chairman of the Nationla Civil War Centennial Commission, a sponsor of the program.

Music will be furnished by Mahalia Jackson, the singer, and the Marine Corps Band.

Ceremonies in Chicago

CHICAGO, Sept. 21 (AP)—A Government spokesman said today that Southern states that continue to resist desegregation were in outright defiance of national law.

Berl I. Berhard, staff director of the Commission on Civil Rights, said that discrimination was still widespread throughout the nation in housing, employment opportunities and in the administration of justice.

He spoke at commemorative ceremonies marking the 100th anniversary of the emancipation of American negroes. Gov. Otto Kerner of Illinois and Mayor Richard Daley of Chicago participated in the observance in Chicago's City Council chambers.

The Emancipation and Afterwards

By TOM HENSHAW
AP Newsfeatures Writer

It began a hundred years ago, on a Monday afternoon in the White House, when President Abraham Lincoln rose at a cabinet meeting and read from a manuscript in his hand.

"... All persons held as slaves within any State, or designated part of a State, the people thereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be then, thenceforward and forever free..."

The drama so begun is with us still—aboard a bus in Montgomery Ala., at a lunch counter in Nashville, Tenn., in a classroom in Little Rock, Ark., and in the chambers of the Supreme Court of the United States.

It's the story of the Negro as a free American; a story that began when Lincoln first read the Emancipation Proclamation to his cabinet on September 22, 1862, shortly after the opportune Union victory at Antietam.

As the history of America is measured in milestones, so is the history of the free Negro in America measured in steps from slavery to an equality not yet achieved.

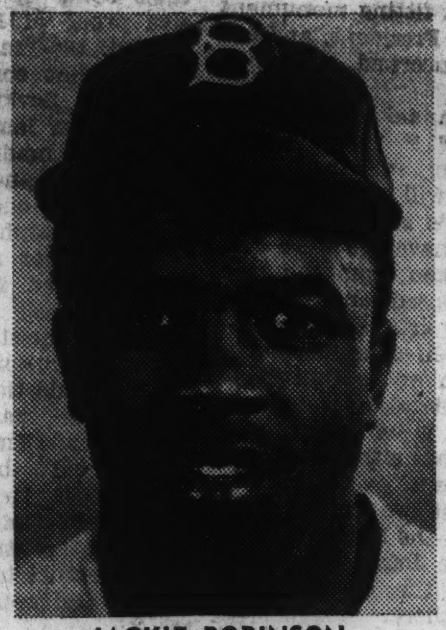
What are the great milestones in Negro history?

A Survey of Historians

The Associated Press asked five distinguished Negro historians to list the five events they consider the most important in Negro progress since the Emancipation Proclamation.

They were unanimous on only two.

First, the War Amendments to the Constitution, particularly the Fourteenth ratified in 1868, which defined citizenship and extended the equal protection of law to all persons.



JACKIE ROBINSON
First ball player

"The Emancipation proclamation did not really free the slaves; the Thirteenth Amendment did," says Dr. John Hope Franklin, chairman of the history department at Brooklyn College.

"The Fourteenth Amendment brought the Negro into the American family. The Fifteenth gave Negroes the right to vote. Together, they made it possible for the Negro to come into the mainstream of American life."

"The Fourteenth Amendment is what the Negro has based his whole fight for equality on," adds Dr. Benjamin Quarles, chairman of the history department at Morgan State College in Baltimore.

Second, Brown vs. Board of Education, the Supreme Court decision of May 17, 1954, which overturned the longstanding rule of "separate but equal" and banned segregation in public schools.

"For 58 years," says Dr. Clarence A. Bacote, chairman of the history department at Atlanta University, "separate but equal was the standard in race relations. The decision of 1954 set a new standard."

Smith vs. Allwright, the Supreme Court decision of 1944 that opened previously all-white primary elections to Negroes, rated high on the historians' list of milestones.

"Smith vs. Allwright means more to us in the South than in other sections," says Dr. Bacote. "It revived the Negroes in the South. In Atlanta, at least, it has changed the whole political climate.

"Many ills can be redressed by voting intelligently. But first you have to register. Once we get Federal protection at the ballot boxes we will get a different type of representative from the South."

Another popular choice: Executive Order 8802, issued by President Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1941, barring discrimination in factories with defense contracts. It was forerunner of fair employment practices laws.

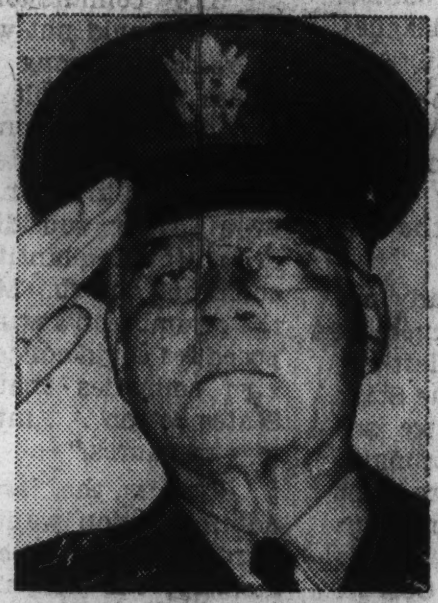
On Making a Living

"For the first time," says Dr. Franklin, "it gave Negroes an opportunity to make a living."

Both Dr. Bacote and Dr. Charles H. Wesley, president of Central State College in Wilberforce, Ohio, rate the rise of segregated Negro schools high on their lists of milestones.

For Dr. Bacote, the rise of Negro education is symbolized by the day in 1929 when Atlanta University became the first Negro graduate institution offering a master's degree.

"For a long time," he says, "it was a widely held opinion that Negroes were inferior to whites mentally. Education, particularly the number of Negroes earning master's degrees and doctorates, is destroying that myth."



GEN. BENJAMIN DAVIS
First general
—AP Photos.

Dr. Rayford W. Logan, chairman of the history department at Howard University in Washington, sees the integration of the armed forces, symbolized by the graduation from West Point of Benjamin O. Davis, now a major general, as a top milestone.

"It lifted Negro morale," he says. "Who wants to fight an enemy abroad when you have a fight of your own just to serve your own country?"

Dr. Wesley picks as a milestone Plessy vs. Ferguson, the Supreme Court decision of 1896 that established by law the concept of separate but equal.

"It gave Negroes the opportunity to work out their own problems," he argues. "Out of it came the nucleus of colleges and universities for Negroes. It was a necessary and healthy exercise in self-help."

Dr. Franklin names the Civil Rights Act of 1875, which was later declared unconstitutional on grounds the Government could not enact legislation to effect equal rights.

"But it dared to call for the protection of the rights of Negroes as any other American citizens," he says. "We have been trying to catch up with the act since 1875. Only now are we seeing it realized."

Personal Approach

Most of the Negro historians see their milestones in legal terms; as court decisions and legislative acts that broke down barriers to equality. Not so Dr. Quarles.

Among his selections: The signing of Jackie Robinson to a Brooklyn Dodger contract in 1947 and the refusal of Mrs. Rosa Parks to move to the rear of a bus that touched off the Montgomery bus protest of 1955-6.

Dr. Franklin stands at the opposite pole.

"Don't measure Negro progress by saying so many Negroes have Ph.D.s or so many sing in grand opera," he says. "Progress is measured in the opportunity given a Negro, not in what he does.

"Actually, it's the progress of the country, not the Negro.

"William Dubois was graduated from Harvard with a Ph.D. in 1896. Did he teach at Harvard or anywhere else comparable? It was not because he had not made progress. It was because Harvard had not."

By Henry Rohland, Staff Photographer

When singer Mahalia Jackson arrived here yesterday to take part in the Emancipation Day celebration, she was met at Union Station by Rep. Fred Schwengel, at left, and Alan Nevins, chairman of the U. S. Civil War Centennial Commission. Nevins presented the singer with a Certificate of Distinction from the commission, in recognition of "her outstanding contribution to the Civil War Centennial."

Rites at Memorial to Mark Issue Of Emancipation Proclamation

By Wallace Terry
Staff Reporter

Abraham Lincoln's issuance of the Emancipation Proclamation on Sept. 22, 1862, will be celebrated today in oratory, music and poetry at the Lincoln Memorial.

Statesmen, diplomats, civil rights leaders, Civil War Centennial Commission members and thousands of others are expected to gather at 11 a. m. for the centennial observance, for which President Kennedy's remarks have been videotaped.

United Nations Ambassador Adlai Stevenson and Federal Judge Thurgood Marshall will speak. Archibald MacLeish, former librarian of Congress and Pulitzer Prize winning playwright and poet, will read a poem, "At the Lincoln Memorial," which he composed for the occasion.

Mahalia Jackson will sing "The Star-Spangled Banner" and "The Battle Hymn of the Republic" and a musical score "Forever Free: A Lincoln Chronicle," by Ulysses Kay will be played by the Marine Band.

New York Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller will present the original draft of the Proclamation to Allan Nevine, chairman of the Centennial Commission. Nevins will preside.

The Library of Congress will display the draft in a special Emancipation Proclamation exhibit opening today. The draft is on loan from the State of New York, which obtained it after it was raffled off at a bazaar in Albany in 1864, bringing about $15,000 to aid sick and wounded soldiers.

Marshall was added to the program Tuesday after local Negro leaders charged bias in the observance's planning. White House aides and Commission members tendered the invitation to the former NAACP legal chief following a meeting Monday with the Negro leaders. On Wednesday the civil rights leaders withdrew their boycott of the ceremony and urged Negroes to attend.

In another observance, Joseph H. Douglass, an official of the National Institute of Mental Health, will speak at 8 p. m. today at Andrew Rankin Chapel on the Howard University campus, under sponsorship of the school's Division of Social Sciences.

At the Illinois celebration in Chicago's City Hall yesterday, a Federal Government spokesman said that Southern states which continue to resist desegregation are in outright defiance of national law.

Berl I. Bernhard, staff director of the U. S. Commission on Civil Rights, said discrimination still is widespread throughout the Nation in employment, housing, opportunities and in the administration of justice.

"In those few remaining Southern states which stubbornly cling to the discredited and illegal doctrine of interposition, the issue is clear," he said. "It is outright defiance of National law—an issue which in fact was decided by the war that brought about the Proclamation we celebrate today."

Because of the Lincoln Memorial celebration, east-bound traffic on Memorial Bridge will be channeled on to Ohio drive starting at 10 a. m.

Highlights of the program will be telecast nationally by CBS and NBC and may be viewed here on Channel 9 at 11:30 a. m. and Channel 4 at 12:30 p. m.

Negro Sought As Memorial Fete Speaker

Efforts were under way today to find a Negro speaker of national prominence to participate in Saturday's observance of the 100th anniversary of the Emancipation Proclamation.

This was the result of a four-hour conference yesterday between members of the Civil War Centennial Commission, leaders of the Negro community and civil rights groups, and political leaders.

The decision was made after Negro groups, sparked by the Rev. Smallwood E. Williams, presiding bishop of the Bibleway Church, charged Sunday that the event had been planned as a "ruse," and was "not supported by a single emancipated citizens group."

It was believed that the invitation to a nationally known Negro leader was being extended by the White House itself. Arthur Schlesinger, jr., one of President Kennedy's key aides, sat in on the conference yesterday at the Civil War Centennial Commission's offices.

No Deadline

Although the attempt to secure agreement—at what was considered by all sides a relatively late date—of a prominent Negro was being made today, representatives of the commission and one of the principal protesting Negro groups said they did not, contrary to published reports, consider they were working under a "deadline" of Tuesday morning.

Many names of famous Negro leaders were suggested at the conference yesterday. Among them, Dr. Martin Luther King, leader of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, which has been a leader in the civil rights battle in the South. Bishop Williams is president of its Washington branch.

Other points of agreement reached by the conferees yesterday, the Star was informed, was the seating on the platform at the Lincoln Memorial of heads or representatives of "significant" national Negro groups, according to the Rev. Walter E. Fauntroy, regional representative of the conference.

Shared Platform

The Negro speaker will share speaking time with United Nations Ambassador Adlai Stevenson; New York Gov. Rockefeller; Historian Allan Nevins, Centennial Commission chairman; Composer Ulysses Kay, Singer Mahalia Jackson, Poet Archibald MacLeish, and a taped message by the President.

The time of each speaker, except the President, will be "shaved" to allow for the additional Negro speaker, the Star was told.

Asked if the added speaker would have sufficient time for his address, Representative Schwengel, Republican of Iowa and vice-chairman of the Commission, said:

"It shouldn't cause too much worry. Abraham Lincoln got by in two minutes," referring to the Gettysburg Address.

Emancipation Anniversary Commission Is Proposed

Senator Hubert H. Humphrey (D., Minn.) this week proposed establishment of a "Century of Freedom Commission" to plan nationwide observances of the 100th anniversary of the Emancipation Proclamation.

Humphrey introduced a Joint Resolution calling for a Commission of 30 members to include the President, Vice President, Speaker of the House, three Senators, three Congressmen and others to be appointed by the President.

"The Emancipation Proclamation of 1863 was one of the most noble acts of government in the history of mankind," Humphrey said in a Senate speech.

"The faith which Abraham Lincoln had in the Negro people has been confirmed by the contributions which they have made, against great odds, to our country.

"I would hope that this Century of Freedom Commission would among other things direct its attention to acquainting the public with the impressive accomplishments that American Negroes have made these past one hundred years.

"It is an impressive record, in which we can all take pride. It is a record of accomplishment which deserves more attention than has been given."

Humphrey's resolution also authorizes and requests the President to issue a proclamation "inviting all the people of the United States to observe and celebrate the centennial anniversary of the Emancipation Proclamation."

Emancipation Celebration Will Be Big

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Civil Rights Commission has started planning an observance next January of the 100th anniversary of the Emancipation Proclamation. President Kennedy is likely to participate.

The White House made public an exchange of letters concerning the observance between Kennedy and Dr. John A. Hannah, president of Michigan State University and chairman of the commission.

Hannah said Kennedy's personal participation "would be of the utmost importance to its success."

The commission already has begun work on a study of "100 years of progress" to submit during the first week of January 1963. Abraham Lincoln issued the proclamation on Jan. 1, 1863.

NEGROES' BOYCOTT IN CAPITAL STANDS

Emancipation Observance Saturday Left Unsettled

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17—A shaky truce was declared today in the threatened Negro boycott of the Emancipation Proclamation centennial observance to be held next Saturday.

"Everybody's happy now," said Dr. James I. Robertson Jr., executive director of the National Civil War Centennial Commission.

But the man who started it all, Bishop Smallwood E. Williams of Washington, said tonight he was still not satisfied.

"The boycott still stands until we get a Negro speaker on the program," the Bishop said firmly.

Asks Boycott in Sermon

Bishop Williams, president of the District of Columbia branch of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, called for the boycott in a Sunday sermon at his Bible Way Church.

He said Negroes had been snubbed by the Civil War Centennial Commission and others planning the program. He was particularly critical of the commission chairman, Allan Nevins, the historian, and Representative Fred Schwengel, Republican of Iowa and chairman of the centennial program.

Bishop Williams said the observance was "a mockery and deserves a complete boycott." His suggestion was endorsed by Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., head of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference and longtime integration leader.

Today Negro leaders conferred for three hours with Civil War Centennial Commission representatives. Also present were White House and Justice Department aides and an official of the Civil Rights Commission.

After the session Dr. Robertson announced that everything was settled.

"We agreed that some national Negro leaders will sit on the platform and that a Negro speaker will probably be added to the program," Dr. Robertson said.

Bishop Williams said this agreement suited him fine but that the meeting ended in confusion.

"After we'd agreed to all that, a message from Mr. Nevins was read to us," the bishop said. "Our impression was that he favored standing by the original program. And, since he's chairman, I don't see how the commission could go against him."

Mr. Nevins was at his home in San Marino, Calif., today. His message was telephoned to the meeting while it was in progress.

Officials of the Civil War Centennial Commission said that Mr. Nevins did not say the program could not be adjusted but that he felt that the Negro people had been recognized on the program.

Miss Mahalia Jackson, the Negro singer, is scheduled to sing. A composition by a Negro composer, Ulysses Kay of New York City, will be played by the United States Marine Band.

Bishop Williams has wired Miss Jackson and asked her not to appear. She said today she had not yet made up her mind what to do.

The principal speaker at the centennial observance will be Adlai E. Stevenson, Representative at the United Nations. Others on the program are Gov. Nelson Rockefeller of New York and Archibald MacLeish, the poet.

The program will be held at the Lincoln Memorial.

Miss Jackson Will Appear

A spokesman for Mahalia Jackson said yesterday that the singer intended to appear at the centennial observance in Washington Saturday.

Speaking by telephone from Chicago, where Miss Jackson lives, the spokesman confirmed the receipt of Bishop William's appeal for a boycott. He added that the singer had made inquiries in Washington and was under the impression that the dispute was being settled amicably.

Negroes Measure Freedom Steps

By the Associated Press

Washington

It began 100 years ago, on a Monday afternoon in the White House, when President Lincoln rose at a Cabinet meeting and read from a manuscript in his hand.

". . . All persons held as slaves within any state, or designated part of a state, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be then, thenceforward and forever free. . . ."

The drama so begun is with us still—aboard a bus in Montgomery, Ala., at a lunch counter in Nashville, Tenn., in a classroom in Little Rock, Ark., and in the chambers of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Opinions Sought

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As the history of the United States is measured in milestones, so is the history of the free Negro in the United States measured in steps from slavery to an equality not yet achieved.

What are the great milestones in Negro history?

The Associated Press asked five distinguished Negro historians to list the five events they consider the most important in Negro progress since the Emancipation Proclamation.

Steps Agreed

They were unanimous on only two.

● First, the War Amendments to the Constitution, particularly the 14th, ratified in 1868, which defined citizenship and extended the equal protection of law to all persons.

"The Emancipation Proclamation did not really free the slaves; the 13th Amendment did," says Dr. John Hope Franklin, chairman of the history department at Brooklyn College.

"The 14th Amendment brought the Negro into the American family. The 15th gave Negroes the right to vote. Together, they made it possible for the Negro to come into the mainstream of American life."

"The 14th Amendment is what the Negro has based his whole fight for equality on," adds Dr. Benjamin Quarles, chairman of the history department at Morgan State College in Baltimore.

● Second, Brown vs. Board of Education, the Supreme Court decision of May 17, 1954, which overturned the long-standing rule of "separate but equal" and banned segregation in public schools.

"For 58 years," said Dr. Clarence A. Bacote, chairman of the history department at Atlanta University, "separate but equal was the standard in race relations. The decision of 1954 set a new standard."

"It placed the Negro in a position where he was able by law to avail himself of existent opportunities," says Dr. Franklin, who prefers to measure Negro progress by opportunity rather than deed.

1944 Court Decision

Smith vs. Allwright, the Supreme Court decision of 1944 that opened previously all-white primary elections to Negroes, rated high on the historians' list of milestones.

"Smith vs. Allwright means more to us in the South than in other sections," says Dr. Bacote. "It revived the Negroes in the South. In Atlanta, at least, it has changed the whole political climate.

"Many ills can be redressed by voting intelligently. But first you have to register. Once we get federal protection at the ballot boxes we will get a different type of representative from the South."

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"For the first time," says Dr. Franklin, "it gave Negroes an opportunity to make a living."

School Gains

Both Dr. Bacote and Dr. Charles H. Wesley, president of

Central State College in Wilberforce, Ohio, rate the rise of segregated Negro schools high on their lists of milestones.

For Dr. Wesley, it's symbolized by the founding of Fisk University in Nashville in 1866, the first major Negro college founded after the Civil War.

"At the time of the Emancipation Proclamation," says Dr. Wesley, "Negroes were 80 per cent illiterate. They have made an amazing advance. I know of no other instance of a submerged group emerging so quickly."

For Dr. Bacote, the rise of Negro education is symbolized by the day in 1929 when Atlanta University became the first Negro graduate institution offering a master's degree.

In Higher Education

"For a long time," he says, "it was a widely held opinion that Negroes were inferior to whites mentally. Education, particularly the number of Negroes earning master's degrees and doctorates, is destroying that myth."

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Rights Act of 1875

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Among his selections: The signing of Jackie Robinson to a Brooklyn Dodger contract in 1947 and the refusal of Mrs. Rosa Parks to move to the rear of a bus that touched off the Montgomery bus protest of 1955-56.

"Jackie Robinson symbolized the acceptance of the Negro into the mainstream of popular culture, which shapes public opinion," he says. "Even white people couldn't fail to miss the impact of Robinson as a symbol.

New Awareness

"The Montgomery bus protest signified the coming of the present day Negro revolt. It brought about a new awareness on the part of the white community of the status of Negroes. It captured the imagination better than a legal document ever could."

Dr. Franklin stands at the opposite pole.

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"Actually, it's the progress of the country, not the Negro.

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At The Lincoln Memorial

a poem for the Centennial of the Emancipation Proclamation

by Archibald MacLeish

Washington Post
P. 1 Sat.
9-22-62
15
Washington DC

Slow Potomac, tarnished water
Silent already with the sense of sea
And still the stain upon you of those raging reaches,
Ravaged Shenandoahs and the toppled elm—
Hold us a little in your drifting thought,
O soiled, sad river! We,
We too, forefeel; we too remember:
Greatness awaits us as it waits for you
Beyond the sea-fall on those shuddering beaches . . .

And the shame pursues.

— 2 —

We bring the past down with us as you bring your
Sodden branches,
Froth on your yellow eddies and a few
Blind flowers floating like a dead bird's wing:
All that defiling refuse of old wrong,
Of long injustice, of the mastered man,
Of man (far worse! far worse!) made master—
Hatred, the dry bitter thong
That binds these two together at the last;
Fear that feeds the hatred with its stale imposture;
Spoiled, corrupted tramplings of the grapes of wrath . . .

We bring the past down with us, the shame gathers
And the dream is lost.

And still beyond us always the lost dream.

— 3 —

Think of us, river, where your eddies turn
Returning on the purpose of the stream
And the gulls scream!

Yes
and beyond there where the surges burn
Bright on their beaches and the waters live,
Think of us, river!

Is this our destiny—defeated dream?

— 4 —

Within that door
a man sits or the image of a man
Staring at stillness on a marble floor.
No drum distracts him nor no trumpet can
Although he hears the trumpet and the drum.
He listens for the time to come.

"As to the policy I 'seem to be pursuing' . . .
I would save the Union . . .
My paramount object in this struggle is to save the Union . . ."

The trumpet's breath,
The drummer's tune—
Can drum and trumpet save the Union?

What made the Union—held it in its origins together?
"I have often inquired of myself
what great principle or idea it was . . .
It was not the mere matter of the separation from the motherland
but something in the Declaration giving liberty
not alone to the people of this country
but hope to the world . . .
It was that which gave promise
that in due time
the weights should be lifted from the shoulders of all men."

To save the Union:
To renew
That promise and that hope again.

— 5 —

Within this door
A man sits or the image of a man
Remembering the time before.
He hears beneath the river in its choking channel
A deeper river rushing on the stone,
Sits there in his doubt alone,
Discerns the Principle,
The guns begin,
Emancipates—but not the slaves,
The Union—not from servitude but shame:
Emancipates the Union from the monstrous name
Whose infamy dishonored
Even the great Founders in their graves . . .

He saves the Union and the dream goes on.

— 6 —

Think of us, river, when the sea's enormous
Surges meet you on that morning shore!
Think of our destiny, the place
Named in our covenant where we began—
The rendez-vous of man,
The concourse of our kind, O kindred face!

And you,
Within there, in our love, renew
The rushing of that deeper flood
To scour the hate clean and the rusted blood,
The blind remembrance!
O renew once more,
Staring at stillness on that silent floor,
The proud, lost promise of the sea!

Renew the holy dream we were to be!

(C) Copyright, 1962, by Archibald MacLeish

Former Librarian of Congress Archibald MacLeish will read the above poem during 11 a. m. services today at the Lincoln Memorial commemorating the centennial of the Emancipation Proclamation. Details on page A4.

Pastor King Seeks 2nd Proclamation

The Atlanta Journal & Constitution

P. 11 Sun. 5-27-62

Atlanta Minister Asks Kennedy for New Emancipation Edict on Centennial of Old

15

By FRED POWLEDGE

Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. has asked President Kennedy to issue a "second Emancipation Proclamation" to hasten an end to "the dilemma in which Negro Americans find themselves."

The appeal, while respectful in tone, nevertheless is critical in places of the President's attitude toward progres on civil rights. Viewed in the context of similar judgments issued by Dr. King and others in recent weeks, the report reflects and documents a growing estrangement between some sections of the American Negro community and Mr. Kennedy.

THE 112-PAGE document, gotten together by the Negro integration leader at the President's suggestion and sent to him on May 17, the 8th anniversary of the Supreme Court desegregation decision, asks specifically that Mr. Kennedy:

1. Use the "full powers" of his office "to eliminate all forms of statutory-imposed segregation and discrimination from and throughout the respective states of this nation."

2. Order on Jan. 1, 1963, the 100th anniversary of Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation, that all school districts in the nation desegregate by the beginning of the academic year in September 1963.

3. Declare "prohibited and unlawful the employment of segregation in federally-assisted housing.

4. State that "all laws within the United States requiring segregation or discrimination because of race or color are contrary to the national policy of the government of the United States and are detrimental and inimical to the best interest of the United States at home and abroad."

The report is entitled "An Appeal to the Honorable John F. Kennedy . . . for National Rededication to the Principles of the Emancipation Proclamation and for an Executive Order Prohibiting Segregation in the United States of America."

* * *

IT IS SHOT THROUGH with references to court cases supporting Dr. King's argument that ample legal precedent exists to warrant such a presidential order. And it also contains numerous references to President Kenedy's statements, both since he took office and while he was seeking the presidency, concerning the need for civil rights legislation.

Dr. King, who is president of the Atlanta-based Southern Christian Leadership Conference, has made it known frequently in the recent past that he is not completely satisfied with Mr. Kennedy's actions in the field of civil rights.

In an article published in February in The Nation, a liberal journal of opinion, Dr. King wrote, "It is a melancholy fact that the administration is aggressively driving only toward the limited goal of token integration."

Four months before he wrote that, Dr. King conferred for an hour with President Kennedy on the question of a "second Emancipation Proclamation." He said at the time that he was encouraged by the President's reaction, and that he was starting work on the document.

* * *

DR. KING'S PROPOSAL states that, while the federal courts have time and again issued decisions for civil rights, the Negro people affected by the rulings still find "that practically, in real life, statutory-imposed racial segregation and discrimination is still enforced by many states in this country."

And then the document reaches its critical apex:

"Public officials in the Southern states of our country," Dr. King writes, "have wilfully disregarded, disobeyed, and flaunted the Constitution and statutes of the United States and the decisions of our highest court.

"We suggest, Mr. President, that there is a direct relationship between the hardened resistance of these state officials to comply with the judicial and legislative declarations of our civil and constitutional rights and the absence of forceful presidential leadership publicly committed to a policy of forthwith compliance."

* * *

DR. KING RECALLS some of the President's campaign statements about "timid executive leadership," and then he writes:

"It is difficult for us to understand how you are now more hesitant to exert that bold executive leadership so persuasively spoken of by you as a candidate.

Dr. King repeats the Chief Executive's words in his 1962 State of the Union message, in which Mr. Kennedy himself mentioned the approach of the Proclamation's 100th anniversary and called for governmental and individual acts portraying " 'righteousness that exalteth a nation'."

The appeal discusses at some length the legal precedents involved in executive use of force to carry out constitutional enforcement, but it says such power is not needed. The document concludes in this way:

". . . We are firmly convinced that there exist sufficient constitutional and statutory sources of power to enable you to creatively use the authority and moral prestige of your office to dramatically advance human rights in America. . . ."

MAR APR

15 1963

Emancipation Proclamation Was Heard Around The World

(EDITOR'S NOTE: On Jan. 1, 1863, President Abraham Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation, freeing 3,-000,000 American Negroes from slavery. The document is considered by historians to be one of the great contributions by Western civilization to human rights. During 1963, millions of Americans will observe the centennial celebration of the Proclamation.)

. . . then, thenceforward, and forever free."

This was a verbal shot heard around the world 100 years ago. Its echo is still heard.

These five words were the heart of a lengthy proclamation extending the breath of freedom to 3,000,000 Negro slaves at a time when the slave question had become the key issue of the century.

President Lincoln signed the final proclamation of freedom on January 1, 1863, almost six months after he secretly penned the first draft in the cipher room of a military telegraph office.

In doing so, he fulfilled a youthful promise made to himself following his second trip to New Orleans.

Lincoln, then 21, spent some five weeks in the thickly slave-populated city. He made a lasting vow after witnessing the treatment accorded a beautiful mulatto girl up for sale at a slave auction.

He flushed with anger over the manner in which she was handled and pawed by prospective buyers. "If I ever get a chance to hit that thing (slavery), I'll hit it hard," he muttered as he strode away.

* * *

WHILE IN New Orleans, Lincoln could have scarcely missed seeing the public sale of slaves. New Orleans was queen of the slave trade, her well-traveled streets studded with some 200 slave auction marts. It was nothing to see Negroes put on the block with horses, furniture, wagons and casks of whiskey and wine.

During his seven years in the Illinois General Assembly, Lincoln twice went on record as being opposed to slavery. He was one of six members of the lower house—out of 83 voting—who opposed a resolution affirming the sacred right to own slave property.

Some weeks later, he went further. Supportted only by one legislator, Dan Stone, a transplanted Vermonter, Lincoln laid his views before his colleagues. He and Stone expressed their opposition to the slavery-upholding resolution, declaring their belief "that the institution of slavery is founded on both injustice and bad policy."

* * *

HIS PROTEST by no means placed Lincoln on the side of abolitionists, who fought against slavery with almost fanatical dedication.

Actually, the Lincoln-Stone declaration also condemned abolitionists, claiming their agitation tended to increase the evils of slavery. Even at that, Lincoln and Stone's protest required political courage because their denounciation of slavery met the almost solid opposition of the Assembly and many citizens of Illinois.

the Emancipation Proclamation at a ceremony held at the college to mark the one hundredth year of edict.

The historian said that the freedmen were themselves the first to sense that the Emancipation Proclamation was a "great freedom document." This perception, he said, helped to give the Civil War "its abiding significance as a major step in the direction of human freedom and the dignity of man," and helped establish the enduring Lincoln image.

Lincoln Reluctant

Actually, said Dr. Quarles, Lincoln was a "reluctant emancipator" when he issued the proclamation on January 1, 1863.

"There is no exalted prose here (in the document). It sounds like Lincoln's heart wasn't in it."

Indeed, he added, the proclamation "reads more like a cross between a military directive and a lawyer's brief than a freedom document and it was not a freedom document in the literal sense that it was issued."

But, he explained, "no other great freedom document has undergone such rapid evaluation."

Response Of Negroes

To the Negroes of Lincoln's day and reformers, the document was immediately "profoundly important," Dr. Quarles

crusade had been carried to the highest level of government and that the war had reached a different turn."

Stake In America

Tracing the reaction of Negroes in both the North and the South on the day the proclamation was issued, Dr. Quarles said that in Douglass' words (Frederick Douglass) it was a "day for poetry and song."

"On this day Negroes felt for the first time that they had a stake in America."

Some persons may argue that the response of the Negroes to the document was "unspohisticated." However, Dr. Quarles observed, "if we accept this view, we miss a great deal; we miss the true assessment of the document."

"Every freedom document," he explained, "always means more than it says. The Negroes of Lincoln's day sensed this very quickly. And it was this attitude of the Negro people that established the Emancipation Proclamation as one of the greatest expressions of liberty in the Western world."

Lincoln's Growth

Dr. Quarles also traced Lincoln's own tremendous growth from the "reluctant emancipator" to the "great emancipator."

Eight months after he had issued the edict "somewhat reluctantly," Lincoln wrote that

convention, he expressed the hope that the country would unite in a joint effort for "liberty and union."

"Thus," Dr. Quarles declared, "Lincoln came to regard the issuance of the Emancipation Proclamation as 'the central act of my administration and the greatest event of the nineteen century.'"

The American people also gained a new perspective and came to realize that "when you strike at slavery, you make freedom more secure," the historian said.

Thus, the Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution was passed by both Houses of Congress.

Why Centennial

Morgan President, Dr. Martin D. Jenkins, in explaining why the college was observing the anniversary of the proclamation, referred to a proclamation issued by President Kennedy.

Dr. Jenkins underscored the fact that President Kennedy said "the Emancipation Proclamation expresses our Nation's policy" and pointed out that the Chief Executive had called upon "all citizens and officials to dedicate themselves to the completion of the task of assuring that every American, regardless of his race, religion, color, or national origin, enjoys all the rights guaranteed by the Constitution and the laws of the United States."

Implications of the Emancipation Proclamation for the future were weighed at a symposium held on the same day with Presidents James Nabrit of Howard University and Buell Gallagher of City College of New York as speakers.

Response Made Emancipation Proclamation Great

BALTIMORE, MD. — The colored American's response to the Emancipation Proclamation helped make the edict one of the Western world's "Greatest Freedom Documents" and helped establish Lincoln's image as the greater American president, Historian Benjamin Quarles said here recently.

Dr. Quarles, who is Professor of History at Morgan State College and the author of **Lincon and the Negro** (published by the Oxford University Press, 1962), appraised the meaning of said. "For these people," he explained, "the war had a single mission — it was an abolition crusade to tear out the living vitals of slavery; it was the mission of the war to strike at the institution of slavery."

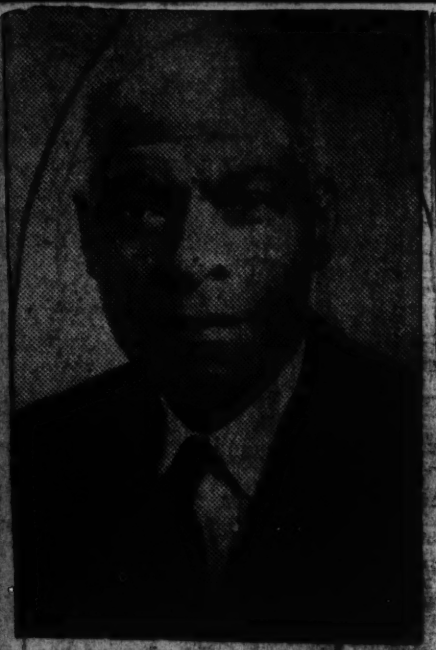
When Lincoln issued the document in the midst of the Civil War, he might have been called "an accessory after the fact," because "Negroes had been freeing themselves all along."

But, when Lincoln issued the proclamation, it meant that "the

"the Emancipation Proclamation and the use of Negro troops were the greatest blow against the Confederacy," Dr. Quarles explained.

And later at Gettysburg, Lincoln spoke of a "new birth of freedom" — what Dr. Quarles described as "new language for Lincoln," adding that "this was what the war had come to mean to him."

Lincoln urged his party to write a plank for the abolition of slavery and when this was done at the Union Party's 1864



DR. BENJAMIN E. MAYS

Dr. Mays To Be Emancipation Speaker Today

Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, Morehouse College president and noted educator, will address the opening session today of the Interdenominational Theological Center's 100th anniversary observance of Emancipation Proclamation.

Dr. Mays will keynote the 10 a.m. meeting with the topic: "In Pursuit of Freedom."

Other prominent speakers for the three-day observance will include Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, Howard University president emeritus, who will address the Wednesday session, and Dr. Horace Mann Bond, dean of the Atlanta University School of Education, who will speak Thursday.

Heroes Of Emancipation

A Weekly Feature By NAACP

BENJAMIN BANNEKER

Benjamin Banneker was born in Maryland in 1730, the grandson of an English - woman and an African. His grandmother, Molly Welsh, came to America as an indentured servant, worked her time out and bought a farm and two slaves. She freed the slaves and married one of them. Banneker's mother, Mary, was one of four children born to this union. His father was an African.

As a student at a county school in Maryland, young Banneker was given access to the large library of one George Ellicott. He masterd Latin and Greek and had a good working knowledge of German and French. He became one of the most noted astronomers and mathematicians of his time. He was the first American to make a clock. From 1792-95 he published one of the first series of almanacs brought out in the United States. This publication was very much like POOR RICHARD'S ALMANAC, published by Benjamin Franklin.

Banneker became so proficient and well known for his abilities that he was appointed to the commission which surveyed and laid out Washington, D. C., the new capital of the young Republic.

LETTER TO JEFFERSON

He boldly lashed out at the injustices of the age. His famous letter of 1791 to Thomas Jefferson reminded the author of the Declaration of Independence that words were one thing and slavery another. "Suffer me to recall to your mind that time, in which the arms of the British crown were exerted, with every powerful effort, in order to reduce you to a state of servitude; look back, I entreat you .... you were then impressed with proper ideas of the great violation of liberty .... how pitiable it is to reflect that you should at the same time counteract his (the Father of Mankind) mercies, in detaining by fraud and violence, so numerous a part of my brethoren under groaning captivity and cruel oppression, that you should at the same time be found guilty of that most criminal act, which you professedly detested in others."

Banneker passionately defended the rights of his people. He could hold himself up as a living example refuting the popularly touted theory that Negroes were inferior to whites in both body and mind.

Banneker's achievements made him so prominent that he was sought and received by some of the most famous and important men of the United States. Among these were James McHenry, once Vice - President, and Thomas Jefferson, President of the United States. It was Jefferson who appointed Banneker to the Commission which surveyed and laid out Washington. The case of Benjamin Banneker caused Jefferson to conclude that he was wrong in believing that "blacks .... are inferior to the whites ..." He corresponded with Banneker regularly and wrote about him enthusiastically to the Marquis de Condorcet. "Perhaps," Jefferson concluded, "their (the blacks') want of talent was after all only a result of their miserable circumstances."

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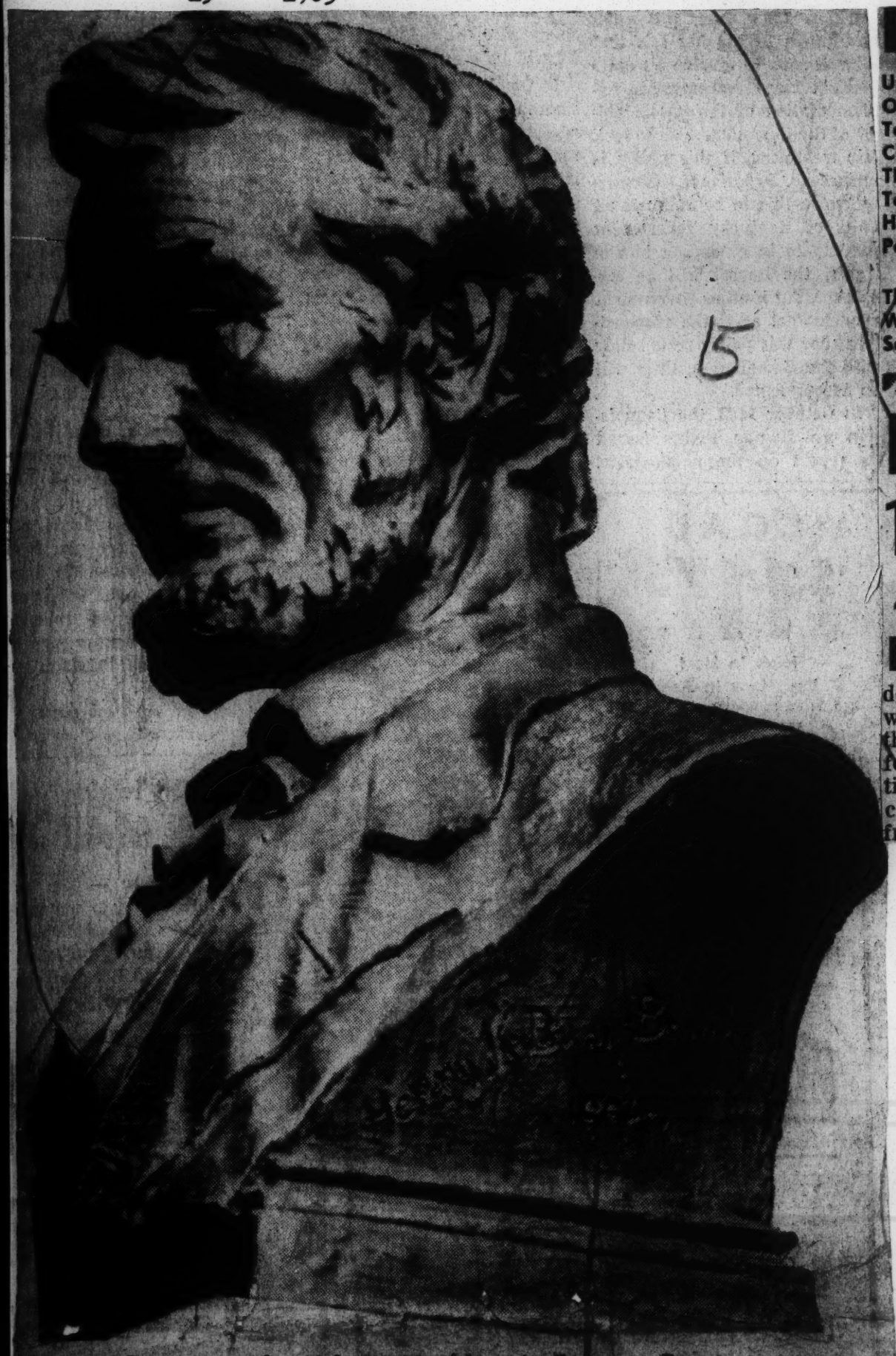

Final Paragraphs: Edwin Markham's Famous Poem:

Lincoln, The Man Of The People

Up from log cabin to the Capitol,
One fire was on his spirit, one resolve—
To sent the keen ax to the root of wrong,
Clearing a free way for the feet of God,
The eyes of conscience testing every stroke,
To make his deed the measure of man.
He built the rail-pile as he built the state,
Pouring his splendid strength through every blow:
The grip that swung the ax in Illinois
Was on the pen that set a people free.
So came the Captain with the mighty heart.
And when the judgment thunders split the house,
Wrenching the rafters from their ancient rest,
He held the ridgepole up, and spiked again
The rafters of the Home. He held his place —
Held the long purpose like a growing tree —
Held on through blame and fettered not at praise.
And when he fell in whirlwind, he went down
As when a lordly cedar, green with boughs,
Goes down with a great shout upon the hills,
And leaves a lonesome place against the sky.

Immortal Words . . .

1863

4 Million Ex-Slaves

". . . That on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, all persons held as slaves within any state or designated part of a state, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be then, thenceforward, and forever free; and the Evecutive Government of the United States, including the military and naval authority freedom of such persons, and will do no act or acts to repress such persons or any of them, in any efforts they make for their actual freedom . . . and I further declare and make know, that such persons of suitable condition, will be received into the armed srevice of the United States to garrison forts, positions, and other places, and to man vessels of all sorts in said service.

"And upon this act . . . I invoke the consideration of mankind, and the gracious favor of Almighty God."

ABRAHAM LINCOLN
(Sixteenth U. S. President)

Emancipate By Ordinance

(An Editorial)

Every Negro is an expert on BEING A NEGRO. He has been a Negro all of his life and has been reminded of it every day of his years. Therefore, we feel it proper and fitting to address ourselves editorially in this Emancipation edition to the most urgent problem facing Louisville.

There was no conciliation involved in the desegregation of Louisville's municipally operated facilities. The federal district court in Louisville, as result of a suit, outlawed discrimination on our city operated golf courses. When the decision was made, the golf courses opened to all. The court of appeals of Kentucky reversed a Jefferson Circuit Court opinion and held that segregated parks and recreational facilities in Louisville were illegal. When that decision was handed down, the parks, swimming pools and all other recreational facilities operated by the City of Louisville were opened to all, without any conciliation machinery.

Recently, more than 200 places of public accommodation in Louisville dropped their practices of racial discrimination and opened their doors to all persons following the youth demonstrations of 1961. These included most of the more desirable places in Louisville. Many of the hold-outs have expressed their willingness to open wide their doors to all if there is an ordinance requiring such. Dr. Ray Bixler stated Saturday in explaining some survey findings that 20 per cent of the restaurants refusing said they "were not ready to integrate" or that they would not change until there was an ordinance. But 93 per cent of the white patrons in segregated restaurants are indifferent to desegregation.

Obviously, Louisville is a city of contradictions. It has taken great pride in setting the pace and pioneering in school desegregation following the historic decision of the Supreme Court in 1954 holding segregation to be both legally and morally wrong.

Louisville has also taken great pride in other legal desegregation. There has not been a single unfavorable public incident. Louisville's public, however, including its businessmen, consistently have proved to be far ahead of and far more ready for the acceptance of the brotherhood and equality of man than our two most recent city administrations.

Meanwhile, while our public officials vacillate between voluntary action in law and while they debate concilliatory measures versus punitive law, the majority of Louisville's 83,000 Negroes are growing more weary and tired of being treated as helpless, hopeless little children. This is even more reprehensible on the occasion of the Emancipation Proclamation Centennial during this month of February when we also celebrate Negro History Week as well as the birthday observances of the Great Emancipator, Abraham Lincoln and the Father of our Country, George Washington.

One hundred years is a terribly long time to wait for freedom and yet we are being asked at this hour, actually some 400 years after arriving on this continent as slaves, to be patient because inevitably we will obtain our rights. But unless the Louisville Board of Aldermen enact legislation to eliminate segregation in every form, employment, housing and public accommodations, it remains impossible for Louisville's 83,000 Negro citizens to walk with dignity on the high roads to human brotherhood.

Again we urge, as we have done consistently in this newspaper, that our city fathers and citizens of good conscience, move forthwith to bring its Negro citizens into the Louisville family of full-fledged members. This indeed will be the greatest contribution that our city which as the metropolis of the home state of Abraham Lincoln, can make to give modern meaning to the Emancipation Proclamation, of one hundred years ago.

We call upon Mayor Cowger and the Board of Aldermen and all members of the party which bears the name, at least in spirit, of the Great Emancipator and which professes to espouse his principles. It is time for the party in power to meet the challenge of our day and truly emancipate Louisville Negro citizens. Certainly is there no better time than February in the year of our Lord, 1963.

Voice of the People

JFK And Lincoln

Feb. 12 the White House was the scene of a gala reception held in commemoration of the 100th anniversary of the Emancipation Proclamation and in celebration of Abraham Lincoln's birthday.

Guests included leaders of various Negro organizations and members of the U. S. Commission on Civil Rights, a more-or-less general amalgamation of Kennedy's fellow conspirator's who advocate "social revolution" in this country. At this celebration the President was presented with a report of progress made for the American Negroes.

This Kennedy gesture was indeed grotesque and in poor taste, as the event constituted a most severe insult to Mr. Lincoln, having been himself an ardent believer in white supremacy and race solidarity. Mr. Lincoln, debating with Stephen Douglas in 1858, said:

"I will say then that I am not nor ever have been in favor of bringing about in any way the social and political equality of the white and black races—that I am not, nor ever have been in favor of making voters or jurors of Negroes, nor of qualifying them to hold office, nor to intermarry with white people; and I will say in addition to this that there is a physical difference between the white and black races which, I believe, will forever forbid the two races living together on terms of social and political equality. And inasmuch as they cannot so live, while they do remain together there must be the position of superior and inferior, and I as much as any other man am in favor of having the superior position assigned to the white race."

The incumbent Democratic administration has gone on record time and again as advocating "social revolution" in America. John F. Kennedy has taken actions which can only be judged as constitutionally outrageous and criminal, yet Democratic House speaker, John W. McCormack of Massachusetts, made the audacious statement last week that if Mr. Lincoln were alive today he would likely be a Democrat.

Perhaps it was a statement similar to that of Mr. McCormack's which prompted Lincoln to make the often-quoted remark "better to be silent and be thought a fool than to speak out and remove all doubt"; to be sure McCormack's statement sounds like the incogitable blitherings of one.

DAVID M. HARRIS,
588 Fifth Avenue, East, Oneonta.

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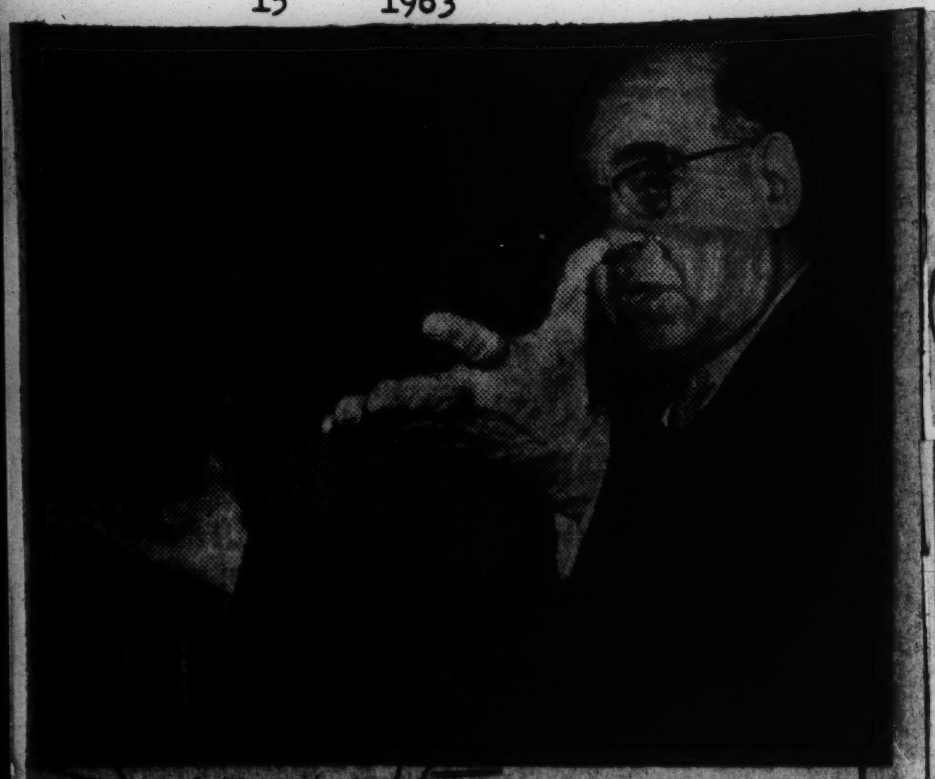


DR. MORDECAI JOHNSON, Howard University president emeritus, drives home a point as he delivers an address on the 100th anniversary of the Emancipation Proclamation at the Interdenominational Theological Center. (Perry's Photo)

Dr. Mordecai Johnson Declares:

Equality Key To U.S. Greatness'

Atlanta Daily World P.1

Fri. 2-15-63 Atlanta Ga.

Dr. Mordecai Johnson, president emeritus of Howard University in Washington, D.C., says the U.S. will not attain real greatness until it recognizes all its citizens as being created equal.

Appearing as the second of three speakers at the 100th anniversary of the Emancipation Proclamation program at the Interdenominational Theological Center, he spoke in strong language on the U. S. obligation in making real democracy [illegible] He addressed a large audience Wednesday night and shared the rostrum with ITC president Dr. Harry V. Richardson and Rev. M. L. King Sr.

He paid tribute to the dedicated men who founded and gave early direction to Atlanta's colleges and spoke of the personal indebtedness of them for inspiration and guidance.

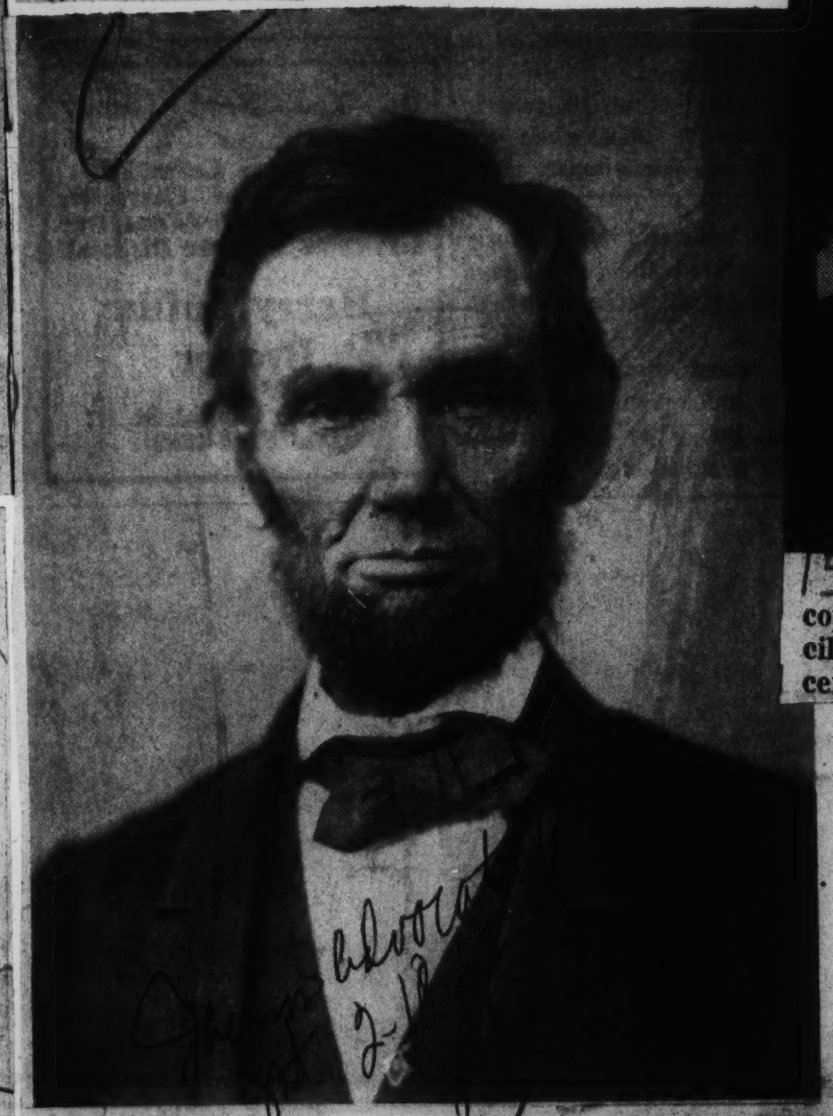
Dwelling deep into ideals and principals of the great American leaders of the past Dr. Johnson described Abraham Lincoln as a disciple of Thomas Jefferson "both conceived by government as designed to preserve enrich, and enhance the rights of the governed." "Only as government does this is its existance justified, he said.

The speaker attributed the phenominal growth of the U. S. during the past century from second class position at the beginning of the Civil War to its present of the leading country in the world to the end of the monopoly of cotton industry, and results of occupation which brought [illegible] and economical gains.

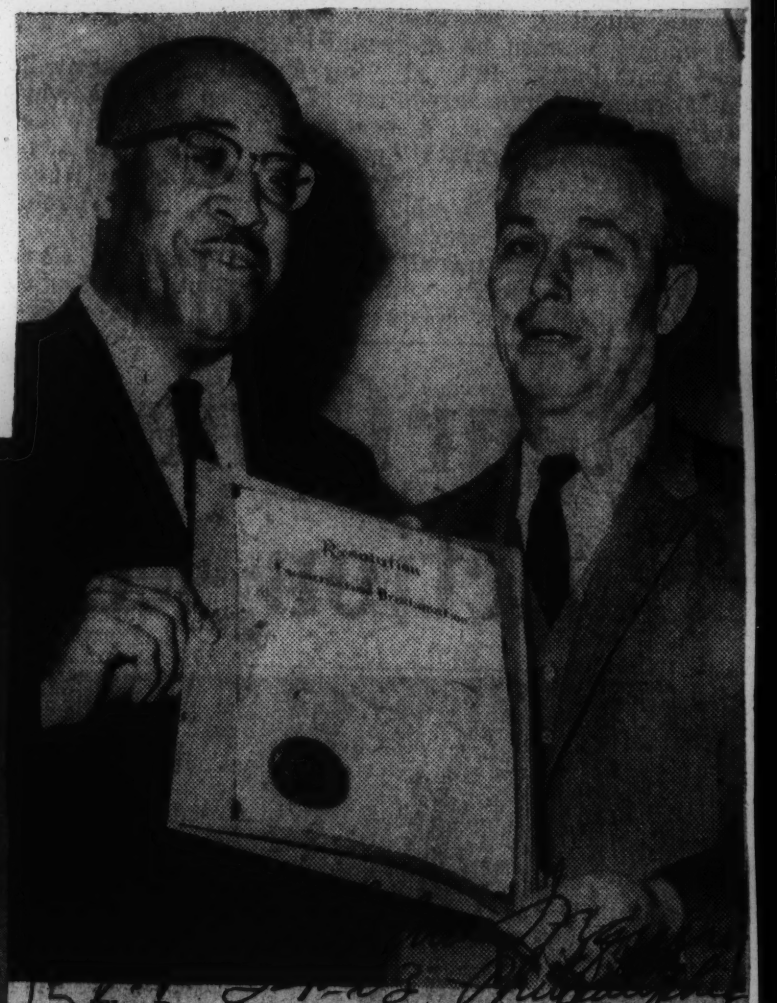
"Emancipation, he said, brought physical freedom to the Negro and constitutional guarentees of civil rights, but he has had to wage a ceaseless battle to secure their implementation".

"The tireless efforts of Negro lawyers culminated in the Supreme Court decision of 1954 . . . now other leaders are working to secure the implementation of that decision."

Dr. Johnson said the U. S. Constitution holds the plan for the unification of mankind, "It is as America lives up to her conception of the true meaning of a government of the people, by the people, and for the people and recognizes that all are created equal that she will reach the true potential of greatness".



THE GREAT EMANCIPATOR: The above is President Abraham Lincoln the man who occupied the White House during the trying years of the Civil War, whose birthday was observed this week, February 12th. It was President Lincoln who signed the Emancipation Proclamation in 1863 giving Freedom to the then more than three million Negro slaves in the United States which brought him the title of The Great Emancipator. The one hundredth anniversary of the signing of the Emancipation Proclamation is being observed throughout this year.



The Rev. E. Luther Cunningham (left) receives copy of Emancipation Proclamation from City Council President Paul D'Ortona in ceremony honoring centennial of document which freed the slaves.

Governor Bert T. Combs

'Mere Emancipation Not Enough'—Combs

WHEREAS the year 1963 marks the one hundredth anniversary of the issuance of the Emancipation Proclamation by President Abraham Lincoln.

AND WHEREAS this document ended forever the practice of human bondage in the United States of America.

AND WHEREAS Abraham Lincoln, author of this milestone in the history of mankind's struggle for universal freedom was born and spent his boyhood years in the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

AND WHEREAS the Emancipation Proclamation marked a giant step forward in carrying out the high principles of the Declaration of Independence of these United States that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

AND WHEREAS the Emancipation Proclamation is and shall forever remain a symbol to all the world of the principles of freedm and human dignity to which the United States and the Commonwealth of Kentucky are irrevocably committed.

Now, therefore, I Bert T. Combs, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby proclaim the year of 1963 as the EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION YEAR IN KENTUCKY, and urge all citizens to participate in this observance.

BERT T. COMBS
Governor of Kentucky
FEBRUARY 11. 1963

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School Decision Freedom Quest's Most Significant Step, Dr. Mays Tells Emancipation Observance

Morehouse President Traces Struggle Of The Negro Race

ATLANTA, Ga.—(ENS)—Morehouse College President Benjamin E. Mays addressed the three-day 100th anniversary Emancipation Proclamation observance at Interdenominational Theological Center Tuesday, and traced the struggle of the Negro to achieve full participation in economic, civic and social phases of the American life.

In his keynote speech, "In Pursuit of Freedom," Dr. Mays declared that the Negro struggle for freedom has been a never-ceasing one.

"It started with insurrections on the very slave ships which brought the first Negroes to America, and was followed by numerous, though futile, uprisings in the slave states. The most significant of which were the Vesey and Nat Turner rebellions.

"The enlistment of slaves with the British in the Colonial Wars or the Continental troops — the heroism of Black Samson, Pompey, Chrispus Attucks, the effective participation of Frederick Douglas in the abolitionist movement — all of these represent efforts of the Negro to win freedom prior to the Civil War," Dr. Mays told the capacity audience.

In tracing the Negro's struggle for freedom in America, Dr. Mays said physical freedom and a brief period of participation in civic affairs followed the Civil War.

"But chains were forged afresh with disfranchisement and legalized segregation in the Southern states. Booker T. Washington's famous Atlanta speech is thought to have given impetus to these trends.

Dr. Mays cited the political philosophies of Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, the Niagra Movement, later absorbed into the NAACP, represented a demand for full participation in American life on the part of the Negro.

He further stated that Marcus Garvey, who saw no hope for the Negro except repatriation in Africa, demanded the complete separation from the white man that is somewhat similar to the point of view of the Black Muslims in America today.

Dr. Mays regarded the Supreme Court decision of 1954 as the most significant step in the quest of the Negro for freedom since the second emancipation, and says to the world at large that America believes in her own constitution with its guarantees contained in the 13th, 14th and 15th Amendment," Dr. Mays said.

He predicted that greater progress toward full implementation of American ideals in every area of life will be seen in the next 25 years than in the 100 years preceding them.

Dr. Mays emphasized to the audience that advances in the next quarter century will be conditional upon never-ending vigilance; sound leadership; upon breaking down the barriers of segregation in churches and synagogues, and upon preparation on the part of the Negro himself for the fuller opportunities presented in an integrated society.

The Morehouse president said, "freedom is never completely won."

Dr. Mordecai Johnson, Howard University president emeritus, will be the featured speaker.

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Dr. Mordecai Johnson, Howard University president emeritus, will be the featured speaker at ITC today at 7:30 p. m.

JAN

15 1963

Mrs. Bates' 'Long Shadow of Little Rock' Highlights Her Emancipation Talk Here

Zeta Phi Beta Sorority, Inc. and the Interdenominational Ministerial Alliance of Oklahoma City, in celebration of the 100th anniversary of the Emancipation Proclamation, held a public meeting at Avery Chapel A. M. E. church Sunday, Jan. 6, at 3 p.m.

Guest speaker for this historical occasion was Mrs. Daisy Bates of Little Rock, Ark., who was honored at a reception and autograph party to introduce her first book, "The Long Shadow of Little Rock." Mrs. Bates, who is internationally known for the courageous part she played in integrating the first nine Negro students in Little Rock's Central high school, has led a busy life as a wife, mother, newspaper editor and president of the Arkansas NAACP State conference.

Mrs. Roosevelt Encouraged

When asked how she managed to take time out to write a book, her reply was: "I sometimes wonder haw I managed. It took a long time. Once or twice I thought I would go to the publisher and give his money back. Then I would see the late Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt and she would ask how I was coming with my manuscript and tell me to keep on."

Mrs. Roosevelt, one of America's foremost advocates of equal rights, and wife of the late President Franklin Delano Roosevelt, until her recent death had been an active member of the NAACP and had been associated with Mrs. Bates. In the foreword to Mrs. Bates' book, Mrs. Roosevelt wrote:

"This book should shock the conscience of America and bring a realization of where we stand in the year 1962 in these United States."

Plagued by Interruptions

Trying to write her book at home had its many problems—daily interruptions, constant cases of civic rights that took her away from her writing, a steady stream of visitors, passing through the city, who stopped by her home for conferences and visits.

"I went to New York to get a hideaway in the Village. I got a little place and started to write. Reliving everything that happened in 1957, '58 and '59 was not easy.

"Mrs. Roosevelt said she was very proud—'I'm very proud because you took time out of your life to record a chapter out of history,'" Mrs. Bates spoke, emphasizing that her factual account of "The Long Shadow of Little Rock" is just as it happened.

Praires Nine Parents

"In this book I tried to show the courage of nine parents, grandparents, uncles and aunts. For once in my lifetime I saw an organization of people standing together and you can't tell me Negroes can't organize and stay together. This kind of army is necessary," the author praised.

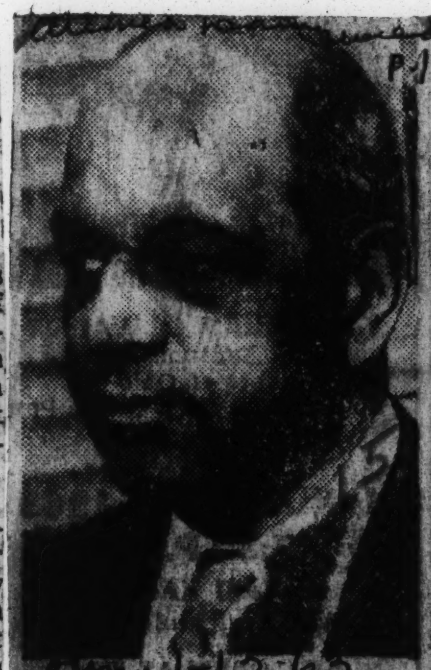
Today, she said, many persons ask her what can they do as individuals to help the cause of civic rights. Referring to a lecture to a white group in which she emphasized the title of a new saying in Little Rock, "Just don't stand there — do somesomething."

Story Not Pleasant

"We had a book party in Little Rock. People came from far to buy the book, 'Long Shadow of Little Rock.' It was not a pleasant story. It was not at all pleasant to write and it is not pleasant to read. I think it to be a factual account of what happened to people."

In discussing its circulation, Mrs. Bates told of some difficulty in getting the book distributed in certain sections of the South. The book stores are not stocking the book and there are only two copies in the state of Louisiana. So her friends, NAACP members, sororities, churches and club associates have concerned themselves to buy the book on order. Her booy may be purchased by writing to Mrs. aBtes at 1207 W. 28th Street, Little Rock, Ark.

Other guests on program were: the Moon Junior High Orchestra, Douglass High School Chorus, Rev. A. S. Wamble, Quayle Methodist church; Atty. E. Melvin Porter, Rev. R. H. Alexander, Avery Chapel, and Ralph Jones, organist for Rev. Cobb of Chicago and a recording company with Nat King Cole and Mahalia Jackson.



WILLIAM O. WALKER

Publisher Walker Addresses G.O.P. Fete Thursday

As the result of Republican inroads in Georgia politics in 1962, the Fulton County affiliated GOP clubs are kicking their 1963 strategy off with a testimonial for State 100th Anniversary Emancipation Proclamation [illegible] Municipal Auditorium Thursday night.

The dinner committee has already announced that such party stalwarts as National Committeeman Robert Snodgrass, State GOP Chairman James Dorsey, State Senator Dan McIntyre and Aldermen Richard Freeman and Rodney Cook, will make personal appearance to assure the success of the fund raising [illegible]

The Fulton County Republicans have requested and received an okay on the services of Publisher William O. Walker of the Cleveland Ohio Call-Post newspaper as keynote speaker for the occasion.

Mr. Walker, who is recognized nationally as a crusader for social justice and political movements dedicated to improve social and economic conditions of the Negro, was recently appointed by Gov-elect James A. Rhodes of Ohio as Industrial Relations Director-designate.

GENERAL ELECTION SWING

Mr. Walker is credited with swinging the Republican tide in the general election last November for GOP'er Rhodes.

As an active participant in Republican politics, Walker served in the Cleveland City Council from 1939 until 1945. He was elected Republican Ward Leader in 1946 and served 10 years.

It has been further reported by GOP party sources that more than 15 Republican clubs have been quietly organized since last year's heated elections, in an effort to build a strong two-party system in the state.

Final arrangements for the rEmancipation Proclamation Dinner will be made today during a strategy meeting at Fraziers Cafe Society at 5 p. m. on Hunter Street, GOP officials said.

Aldermen Cook and Freeman were elected over Democratic opposition in Atlanta last year and Sen. McIntyre won his seat over a strong Demo. opponent last November.

[redacted]

REV. MRS. TUCKER

Speaker for the local Emancipation program, 11 a.m. Tuesday, Embody Auditorium, will be the Rev. Mrs. Amelia Moore Tucker, Louisville, Ky. The legislature, Mrs. Tucker, wife of an AME Zion bishop is a native Montgomerian, having attended the local public schools, and Alabama State Normal College. She is a noted orator and public servant. Her appearance at this time is under the auspices of the Emancipation Proclamation organization, climaxing Centennial celebration, which began Saturday. The Rev. G. Franklin Lewis is president, and Mrs. L. Pugh Boddie, program chairman.

Must Learn To Live Together Says Emancipation Speaker

By Marcus Neustadter, Jr.

"Freedom, Freedom...O, Freedom! Before I'd Be A Slave I'll Be Buried In My Grave," were the hymns of delivery from human bondage that were sung by Negro slaves before the Emancipation Proclamation of President Lincoln was signed 100 years ago, and these were hymns that were being sung here January 2, 1963 at an Emancipation Proclamation celebration conducted by the New Orleans Interdenominational Ministerial Alliance at the B. T. Washington High School Auditorium.

Dr. A. L. Davis, Jr., the Alliance's dynamic president and outstanding civic and political leader of this city, presided over the gathering and observed that the hymns we sing are as reminders that 100 years after the Emancipation Proclamation the Negro is still fighting for full freedom and will not rest until all barriers have been broken down.

Highlighting the program was the stirring address of Dr. James H. Jackson, Chicago, Ill., pastor of Olivet Baptist Church and president of the National Baptist Convention, USA, Inc.

The spiritual leader of more than 5 million Negro Baptists in America, used as his subject "A Creative Togetherness."

"Man is an animal who desires fellowship. He has a longing to be with others. Science today has brought us together. There is no separateness. Science through its advancements has brought the nations of the world together, but if we come together with the wrong attitude, there is great danger and would be better were we to stay apart," he said.

According to Dr. Jackson the greatest problem facing America and the world today is not in conquering or exploring outer space or placing a man on the moon, but on "how to get along together. The problem of knowing how to live with people, human relations, is the important thing."

He advised that today there are no masters and no slaves in constructive relationship. "No governor interferes with the president of a university in a constructive relationship. I don't agree with the governor of Mississippi that the president and dean of Ole Miss are so dumb that they could not enroll one Negro," he said.

Dr. Jackson reminded the more than 2,000 persons present that freedom means to exercise our responsibilities and urged that they come together work together and produce something new, lofty different.

A feature of the program was the reading of the Emancipation Proclamation by the Rev. John B. Morris. Dr. P. W. Raphael, read the scripture; the Rev. A. W. Ricks, asked the prayer, and Dr. Morris Burrell asked the offering. The Rev. Morris Edwards was general chairman.

A 100-voice mixed chorus, under the direction of Jackson V. Acox, provided the singing.

15 1963

U. S. Failure to Appropriate Emancipation Centennial Celebration Money Causing Embarrassment for Kennedy Administration

By ADOLPH J. SLAUGHTER

WASHINGTON.— (ANP)—The Nation and especially 20 million Negro Americans who are celebrating the Emancipation Proclamation Centennial have been short-changed by the U. S. Congress which has failed to appropriate any money whatsoever for celebrations planned throughout the year.

While, on the other hand, for a disastrous war which split the nation asunder and put brother against brother and father against father, the Civil War Centennial Commission, established in 1958, has been granted $100,000 per year(until 1966) to celebrate and recreate battles which nearly destroyed the nation.

The end result of this ironic situation is that it is causing increased embarrassment to the Kennedy Administration which has committed the Federal Government to participating fully in the Emancipation Proclamation Centennial celebration—but with no money.

Consequently, the predicament—which would be comic if it were not tragic—has placed the United States government in the unbelievable position of supporting two national celebrations which because of blunders and "conflicts of interest" can only result in dividing the nation more and pouring salt into old wounds which time had been healing.

Commission

Responsibility for the Federal Government's participation in Emancipation Proclamation ceremonies was delegated to the President's Civil Rights Commission, following a purported "agreement" between the Civil War Commission and the Civil Rights Commission last March.

Dr. James I. Robertson, executive director of the Civil War Centennial Commission, said the "agreement" was reached following a meeting of both commissions, along with special advisers to the President.

Originally, the Emancipation Proclamation centennial program was a part of the Civil War commission and was included in the yearly $100,000 budget appropriated by Congress, according to informants here.

But following disclosure of the possibility of "conflicts of interests," the President asked the Civil Rights commission to formulate a national program for the Emancipation Proclamation activities.

Budget Director Asked

It was disclosed also that the President asked the budget director to provide funds for this purpose, but was turned down because the director said funds for federal participation were already included in the budget of the Civil War Centennial commission.

Dr. Robertson denies this, stating he was not aware of any particular set of funds being allocated for the Emancipation Proclamation activities.

He said the agreement provided for the Civil War Centennial commission to plan ceremonies commemorating Sept. 22, the date Abraham Lincoln issued the preliminary Emancipation Proclamation and declared it would become effective Jan. 1, 1863.

It was this celebration which occurred here in Washington, Sept. 22, 1962, which created a storm here in Washington when Negro leaders here charged they had been snubbed.

Subsequently, Judge Thurgood Marshall was added as a speaker on the program which originally had noted singer Mahalia Jackson as its only Negro participant. The program was held on the steps of the Lincoln Memorial.

Negro Congressman Charles Diggs (D-Mich.), when asked by ANP why he and other Negro and liberal congressmen had not attempted to get funds for the Civil Rights Commission Emancipation Proclamation activities, said he would begin an investigation of the matter.

The Congressman said he and Senator Humphrey (D-Minn.) had introduced such bills in both Houses in past years, but they never got out of Southern Democrat controlled committees.

Clarion

This Centennial year of the Emancipation Proclamation could be observed in few better ways than by bringing a new birth in dignity for three million Americans who toil as migratory workers. Sen. Harrison Williams, who has capably championed their cause, calls these migratory workers "the mobile serfs of the Nation." They are not held in legal bondage; they are pressed down by circumstances to a level of subsistence that is nagging rebuke to a country that boasts of affluence.

Last year, Congress, after 170 vain attempts, finally passed the Migrant Health Act and did something specific about a problem that came to indignant national attention more than 20 years ago when John Steinbeck wrote *The Grapes of Wrath*.

But other measures designed to help the migrants failed to get through the labyrinth; several were waylaid by the House Rules Committee. As chairman of the Subcommittee on Migratory Labor, Senator Williams is about to introduce again the bills that, collectively, could lessen a harvest of shame. The group includes measures to provide decent housing and sanitation facilities, day-care centers for migrant children, improved educational opportunities for the migrant and his family, modification of existing child labor laws, national labor relations coverage, improved employment services, and a National Advisory Council on Migratory Labor.

These bills have not been capriciously drafted out are the fruit of extensive hearings. They reflect a recognition of the problems of the employer; no attempt has been made, Mr. Williams asserts, "to impose unfair or arbitrary provisions upon the farmer, or the farm worker." The aim is to create a rational labor market and to provide a reliable work force free from the stigma of degradation.

The outcome of Mr. Williams's campaign will be a test of our political system. The migrants have no powerful lobby to press their cause; their very mobility costs them their votes. A source of national shame should be finally removed by rescuing three million Americans from what amounts to economic servitude.

JAN

Set World Premiere Of Emancipation Symphony

URBANA, Ill — World premiere of "Emancipation Symphony," a major one-movement music composition by Robert Kelly, University of Illinois Schools of Music, will be Feb. 5 and 6 in Washington, D. C. by the National Symphony Orchestra under direction of Howard Mitchell.

The work, composed by Kelly under a commission of the University of Illinois in honor of the Great Emancipator Abraham Lincoln, also will appear on the National Symphony's program for the Star Course here March 20.

An additional performance is tentatively set for the orchestra program in Springfield, March 19.

Professor of composition, Kelly presented wind version of his new symphony at the University Composer Exchange, Kansas State College, last November.

Of the work, Kelly states, "This symphony was created to draw a parallel between the perilous times in Lincoln's day and our present need to awaken to the truth that the world cannot long exist 'half slave, half free.'"

Kelly's versatility as a composer is reflected in six orchestral works, seven choral numbers, numerous songs, chamber music works, a concerto, an opera, a ballet, and three band numbers one of which "Concertino for Band" was written for and premiered by the University of Illinois Concert band.

Four of his compositions have been recorded, including his "Symphony No. 2," by the Japan Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra under direction of Akeo Watanabe. The work was acclaimed by critics for its "power, strong and energetic drive," "force and intensity" and "dignity and impressive ness."

Kelly also has authored book "Theme and Variations" in the field of composition.

Atty Gen. Insists U. S. Lead Freedom Crusade

WASHINGTON—Atty. Gen. Robert F. Kennedy said the United States must do more than any other country to eliminate bigotry because of its world leadership.

The President's brother spoke at a ceremony opening an exhibit of the original copy of the Emancipation Proclamation, signed by Abraham Lincoln 100 years ago. The document will be on display at the National Archives.

The Attorney General said the present generation has seen a great "surge of idealism" but the country must do more to assure equal opportunity for all.

"We must do more because nations which are free and peoples who would be free look to us for leadership," he said.

"Americans are on duty in South Viet Nam, South Korea, the Berlin Wall and around the world because the freedoms which Lincoln lived and died for belong to all men."

"Other countries have discrimination, intolerance, and Bigotry, too," Kennedy asserted, "But because we are a free society, open for all the world to see, and because we ourselves were born of revolution, people of these lands look to us to see whether we can eradicate these plagues. I have no doubt that we can."

JAN

15 1963

Freedom Boons Hailed At Emancipation Rites

P A6 Wash-1-2-63 The Washington Post

By Jean M. White
Staff Reporter

American Negroes start their second century of freedom with "targets up" for first-class citizenship, a mass meeting commemorating the Emancipation Proclamation centennial was told yesterday.

The Rev. Dr. Vernon Johns, retired president of the Virginia Theological Seminary and College, said:

"Being free is no guarantee of anything. It is merely an opportunity. All freedom does is show what we could do if we will."

The commemorative mass meeting was held 100 years to the day after President Lincoln signed the Emancipation Proclamation. At the stroke of noon, bells and chimes sounded from various churches to commemorate the signing.

Stumbling Progress

The first 100 years of freedom for the Negro have seen halting, stumbling progress, Dr. Johns said. But the Negro he observed, will not falter in his quest for freedom.

Most of the speakers yesterday emphasized that Negroes still have a long way to go in their pursuit of freedom. They also saluted Lincoln's proclamation as a symbol of the emancipation of all mankind.

The Rev. Andrew Fowler, of the National Fraternal Council of Churches, said the mass meeting pointed up the purpose of "still working at freedom and for freedom for all mankind."

The mass meeting was sponsored by the Fraternal Council of Churches in cooperation with the Emancipation Centennial Committee of the District. The latter was formed under the District Advisory Committee to the United States Civil Rights Commission.

By Vic Casamento, Staff Photographer

Lewis Marshall, janitor at the Vermont Avenue Baptist Church, 1630 Vermont ave. nw., pulls the cord of the church bell to ring out a salute to the centennial of the Emancipation Proclamation.

Greetings Extended

The rally at the Metropolitan Baptist Church, 1225 R st. nw., heard greetings from spokesmen for the Protestant, Catholic and Jewish communities.

John J. O'Connor, Georgetown University professor, said progress toward freedom could be made by doing little things—performing a kind act, uttering a protest, making a suggestion, or serving on a committee.

The Rev. E. Franklin Jackson pointed to Protestant contributions to Negro education and leadership training. Rabbi Norman Gerstenfeld, who could not be present, wired his hope that the "living truth of emancipation be made a reality."

Henry K. Willard II, chairman of the District Emancipation Centennial Committee, announced the group plans an essay contest in secondary schools. It also will distribute copies of the Emancipation Proclamation to pupils.

15 1963

Says Emancipation 'Vaulted Negro Into U. S. Main Stream'

Chicago Defender p. 4 1 C 2-18-63

By SIMEON B. OSBY
Special to the Defender

SPRINGFIELD — Chicago Judge Edith S. Sampson told an audience of 1,000 persons that Lincoln's historic Emancipation Proclamation in its fullest sense means "the emancipation of the Negro from second class citizenship into the mainstream of American life."

Her speech was a part of a special religious service in commemoration of the 100th anniversary of the proclamation's becoming effective, held at the now-famous First Presbyterian Church, where Lincoln and his family attended services, and their pew, roped off, remains even to the upholstering as they used it.

SUB-COMMITTEE

The program was sponsored by the American Negro Emancipation Centennial Commission of Illinois, of which Rep. Corneal A. Davis of Chicago is chairman, and a cooperating Springfield Citizens Committee, headed by Dr. Edwin A. Lee and Atty. Edward G. Pree, Jr., co-chairmen.

However, the service was directly under the supervision of a sub-committee headed by Rev. Dr. J. Alfred Wilson, pastor of Union Baptist Church and president of the Baptist General State Convention of Illinois, and Glenn A. Kniss, president of the Springfield Council of Churches.

In pursuing the theme of her informal talk Judge Sampson said she was "more interested in seeking ways to implement the Emancipation Proclamation" than she was in "discussing its history and philosophy."

BEST EDUCATION

Judge Sampson told of her experience in getting the best education possible. She said she attended night school for fourteen years, while working by day, to get her law degree. Urging the young people to get all the education possible she pointed out that "doors are now opening faster to our young people than there are trained youth to walk through them."

"The important thing for Negroes to understand," she said, "is that it is not when or how one arrives — but the arriving."

In citing some of her experiences as a member of the United Nations delegation Judge Sampson paid a brief eulogy to Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt who was also a member of the delegation. From her almost daily contact with Mrs. Roosevelt over a period of nearly three years, Judge Sampson said she developed a deep and profound respect for Mrs. Roosevelt's goodwill to the Negro people.

TRUE FRIEND

"Mrs. Roosevelt," she said, "was a friend, and a true friend to Negroes when it was not at all popular to be so." She told, also, of Mrs. Roosevelt's literally going around "hand in hand" with the late Mary McLeod Bethune, despite the criticism of her "friendship" from Southern whites. "Mrs. Roosevelt's devotion to humanity was great," Judge Sampson said, "that she used every hour of her day to increase understanding among people. And the fruits of her efforts were borne out at her funeral," she declared, "when people from every walk of life, from over the world came to pay their respects to this great woman."

Proclamations were read at the ceremonies from Gov. Otto Kerner and Springfield Mayor Lester E. Collins, declaring the period January 2 through January 9, 1963, as Emancipation Proclamation Week, in observance of the centennial anniversary.

FLANKED by the Illinois Emancipation Centennial Commission chairman, Rep. Corneal A. Davis, (left) and the Rev. Dr. Richard Paul Graebel, pastor of First Presbyterian Church, where she spoke, Judge Edith S. Sampson stands before the roped off pew where President Abraham Lincoln and his family [illegible] services.

JUDGE EDITH S. SAMPSON, of the Chicago Municipal Court, and State Representative William H. Robinson, (left) vice-chairman of the Illinois American Negro Emancipation Centennial Commission, are greeted on arrival at Springfield for program observing Abraham Lincoln's historic Emancipation Proclamation. Welcoming Judge Sampson and Rep. Robinson are Dr. Edwin A. Lee, (second from right) chairman of Springfield Citizens Committee, and Charles Lockart, Sr., deputy fire marshal for Springfield.

15 1963 JAN

Lincoln Freed Slaves As Pledge To Maker-Historian

Did Abraham Lincoln issue the Emancipation Proclamation because he was forced to or because he really wanted to free the slaves?

That question, much debated by historians for decades, has been answered in a new light by a University of Chicago professor, Mark M. Krug, of the graduate school. An association member of the history department and a teacher of graduate courses on the Civil War and Reconstruction, Professor Krug insists Lincoln freed the slaves because of a promise to "myself and to my Maker."

Professor Krug made his observations in a paper before a session of the 77th annual meeting of the American Historical Association. The title of his paper was "The Republican Party and the Emancipation Proclamation."

On the morning of September 22, 1863, President Lincoln called his cabinet together and told them that he was issuing the Emancipation Proclation, although he knew that most members of his cabinet had some reservations about such an action, King noted.

He told them that it was his order that such a proclamation would become the law of the land if the Confederacy did not end its rebellion within 100 days.

When the 100 days were up —January 1, 1863—the Confederacy had not ended its rebellion and the proclamation became law.

In his paper, Professor Krug relates the dramatic episode in which Lincoln made his promise to his "Maker."

King quotes Salmon P. Chase, Secretary of the Treasury in Lincoln's cabinet, who kept a diary:

"When the rebel army was at Fredericksburg, I determined as soon as it should be driven out of Maryland to issue a Proclamation of Emancipation . . . I said nothing to anyone, but I made the promise to myself, and (hesitating a little) to my Maker."

Professor Krug lists five "commonly held" assumptions about Lincoln's motivations in issuing the Proclamation, and then examine each. The five asumptions — and Professor Krug's responses—are:

1. "That Lincoln issued the Proclamation primiarily from military necessity and that he was influenced little, if at all, by considerations of justice, freedom and morality."

ALWAYS AGAINST

Professor Krug says that Lincoln, from the time he was a young man, was opposed to slavery. For example, once in a debate with Stephen Douglas, the latter had said: " . . . the signers of the Declaration of Independence had no reference to the Negro when they declared all men to be created equal."

To which Lincoln responded: "I should like to know, if taking this old Declaration of Independence, which declares that men are equal on principle, and making exceptions to it, where will it stop? If one man says it does not mean a Negro, why not another say it does not mean some other man?"

2. "That Lincoln issued the Proclamation with a great deal of reluctance and that his decision came mainly in response to the unbearable pressure exerted on him by the Radicals."

According to Krug, the 37th Congress, one which was supposedly dominated by the Radicals, gave Lincoln "excellent cooperation."

This Congress passed "appropriations for the army and navy, an income tax law, a new tariff law, the Homestead Act, the College Land Grant Act, and the act abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia."

3. "That Lincoln neither wished nor realized that the Emancipation Proclamation would make the abolition of slavery a central issue of the Civil War."

Krug says, "There is . . . sufficient evidence to suggest that most Republican leaders were convinced that the Proclamation, cautious and limited in scope as it was, represented a turning point in the war because it made the issue of slavery a central issue of the Civil War."

OKAYED BY ALL

4. "That the Republican Party was lukewarm and split in its reaction to the Proclamation."

"There seems to be overwhelming evidence that the . . . Proclamation met with the approval of all factions in the Republican Party," Krug says. "The applause was not limited to the Radical wing."

5. "That the issuance of the Proclamation was the major cause of the Republican defeats in the November, 1862 election."

According to Krug, "Lincoln, . . . in his own analysis of the elections, said that Republican reverses can be accounted for by the fact that Lincoln's administration came into power by the support of a minority of the popular vote . . . by the absence of many Republicans from their states because of service in the army and to the vitriolic atacks on the Administration by the Republican newspapers which were exploited by the opposition."

Professor Krug added that the election was in an off-year when elections usually result in losses in power for the party in power.

In a wrap-up of the controversy, Krug says: "In the eyes of the Civil War generation, the Emancipation Proclamation was a clarion call for human freedom and Lincoln was the Great Emancipator.

"The evidence indicates that this was a valid judgment."

15 1963 JAN

R. F. Kennedy Urges Greater Equality Drive

By Phil Casey
Staff Reporter

Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy urged yesterday that the Nation dedicate itself to a greater effort to achieve freedom and equality for all citizens in this country and around the world.

The Attorney General, speaking at the opening of the Emancipation Proclamation Centennial Exhibit in the National Archives, said that "while our freedom and the freedom of our allies depend upon our armed might now, both will finally depend upon our will and our ability to realize fully—and in fact—the ideals we claim to defend.

"Much has been done," he said, "But much more must be done . . . And we must do more because nations which are free and people who would be free, look to us for leadership.

"Other countries have discrimination, intolerance and bigotry, too. But because we are a free society—open for all the world to see—and because we ourselves were born of revolution, people of these lands look to us to see whether we can eradicate these plagues."

About 300 guests, including Government officials and representatives of the United States Commission on Civil Rights, attended the ceremony. Others on the program included: the Very Rev. Francis B. Sayre Jr., dean of Washington Cathedral; Dr. Charles H. Wesley, president of Central State College in Wilberforce, Ohio; Berl I. Bernhard, staff director of the U. S. Commission on Civil Rights, and Dr. J. H. Jackson, of Olivet Baptist Church, Chicago.

The exhibit's latest addition is President Kennedy's Emancipation Centennial proclamation of last Dec. 28. Also shown, in addition to President Lincoln's history-making proclamation, are petitions of Susan B. Anthony, the famous champion of women's rights, and others calling for emancipation of the slaves.

Photos of prominent abolitionists — including Horace Greeley, editor of the old New York Tribune, and Thaddeus Stevens, leader of the radicals—are shown.

The exhibit includes documents and messages connected with the events leading to Lincoln's proclamation, including the Civil War President's message to Congress on Dec. 1, 1862, containing the now famous lines:

"We cannot escape history. . . . In giving freedom to the slaves, we assure freedom to the free."

By Jim McNamara, Staff Photographer

Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy is shown as he spoke to a group at the National Archives yesterday.

15 1963

JAN

The First One Hundred Years

"I know the pangs which thou didst feel
When slavery crushed thee with its heel."
— Ella Wheeler Wilcox

Thusly runs one of the best known couplet dedicated to the [illegible] of that long day when men, made in God's image, were held on this soil in involuntary servitude. A new nation had been gathered on this soil, founded by men who sought religious freedom and dedicated to the freedom of all men. But contrary to the first principle, here were human beings, made also in the image of God, brought to a new land against their will, commercialized and plundered as chattel. But it just wasn't meant that way and by a strange twist of fate, on January 1st, 1863 another prophet in his own right, declared "a government of the people, by the people and for the people, should not perish from the earth," signed a certain proclamation outlawing slavery in the states.

One foggy morning, among the smoking ruins of Gettysburg battlefield above the shriek of the larks and the quiver of naked grass, he sent these immortal phrases down the ages:

"Fourscore and seven years ago, our forefathers brought upon this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition — all men are created equal."

To this end has our land worked since that long time and that new nation, under God, comes in to give a first account of the first one hundred years of freedom.

A first principle would stand out as a group firmly insisting on faith in that nation which Abraham Lincoln intoned a hundred years ago that "shall not perish from the face of the earth."

These hundred years have seen that struggling group, still fighting for its liberty. It has fought under the banner of our fathers' faith and within the framework of that law envisioned by the founders of this republic.

The 14th Amendment has been the target of our advance. Its flexibility has brought into reality those cardinal principles contained in the Constitution of the United States.

Second class citizenship was found to be inadequate citizenship. And while the country witnessed its first actual rebellion in the struggle in Arkansas since the civil war, that rebellion was not without its fruit. However, Mississippi learned little from it but, by this time Mississippi has well learned her lesson and from that unwholesome and untenable stand, it is reasonable to fear that the rest of the nation might reap what that venture cost the nation.

In Georgia, some of the implementation of the 1954 decision is being carried out. Not only has the state university been integrated, the Georgia Tech and some of the public school systems have been transformed. Some church schools are complying.

In other hard core states where there has been no climate of compliance, the winds of progress are blowing in.

In the field of voting there is an interesting chapter. From no votes at all, on down through the Negro Disfranchisement era, we find those opponents of Democracy employing strange subterfuges to keep the Negro away from the ballot.

While the first one hundred years saw the Negro relegated [illegible] politics after capturing places in the state General Assembly bodies, the struggle marched on. The last 17 years of this century saw the Negro make a comeback. The Primus King Decision knocked out the white primaries. When this tree was cut down, the limbs of the county unit system, the Neil Primary act and many little tributaries fell with it.

The dramatic scene of the century might be summed up in the last and losing gamble of the enemies of Democracy to defeat the letter and spirit of the Constitution, the terrific struggle to circumvent the civil rights demand that the Negro be registered.

In some points in the deep South, where the Negro qualified for the ballot, hundreds of them were still challenged with their names being erased from the voting lists.

In education, the Negro has made his own standards, heading his own universities and colleges. In the field of creative literature, poetry music and art, the Negro has become his own interpreter and few libraries are without his contributions to this cultural era.

Dating back to the days in slavery, when Uncle Ned, perched upon a chuck-pile strumming out oratories from a one-stringed banjo, to the days of Bert Williams, Old Handy, Mattiwilda Dobbs and Marian Anderson, the Negro sets his own standard of cultural entertainment.

In business, the Negro is his own banker, real estate operator, insurance acturary and mart executive.

In politics, he is back in the halls of Congress, after being weeded out in the Reconstruction period. Even in the state General Assembly of Georgia, he will be found in the top lawmaking body.

The next one hundred years?

God is in the Negro's corner and as was said in the days of the Queen of Sheba, "THE HALF HAS NEVER YET BEEN TOLD."

Emancipation Anniversary Is Honored

The 100th anniversary of the signing of the Emancipating Proclamation by President Abraham Lincoln will be commemorated in Washington today by a centennial mass meeting and the pealing at noon of bells and chimes in area churches.

Various denominations will participate in both observances, according to the Rev. Andrew Fowler, legislative representative of the Fraternal Council of Churches.

Vernon Johns, retired president of Virginia Seminary and College, Lynchburg, will address the mass meeting, slated to begin at noon at Metropolitan Baptist Church, 1225 R st. nw.

Participating in today's program will be John O'Connor of Georgetown University, Rabbi Norman Gerstenfeld of the Washington Hebrew Congregation; the Rev. Dr. Virgil E. Lowder, executive director of the National Council of Churches, National Capital Area; the Rev. S. E. Guiles, president of the Interdenominational Ministerial Alliance; the Rev. Raymond Robinson of the National Baptist Convention and the Rev. Leamon White, president of the local Baptist Ministers' Conference.

Atty. Gen. Robert F. Kennedy will give the main address at noon Friday when an exhibit marking the issuance of the document is opened at the National Archives. The original five-page document is preserved in the National Archives, and a facsimile of it has been reissued for the occasion.

The United States Commission on Civil Rights is sponsoring the opening ceremony.

Others appearing on the Friday ceremony are the Very Rev. Francis B. Sayre, Jr., dean of Washington Cathedral; Charles Wesley, president of Central State College and president of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, and the Rev. J. H. Jackson, president of the National Baptist Convention.

JAN

15 1963

Johnson Urges Assault On Race Bias

Courier Journal

Detroit, Jan. 6 (UPI)—Vice-President Lyndon B. Johnson said Sunday that the nation must now "strike the chains of bias and prejudice from minds and practices" just as Abraham Lincoln struck down slavery a century ago.

"Today, 100 years later," Johnson said, "it is the challenge, the duty, and the opportunity of our generation to direct our efforts toward overcoming the vestiges of what the Emancipation Proclamation of 1863 ignored."

The Vice-President made the statements in a speech at Wayne State University's commemoration of the signing of the proclamation under which Lincoln freed the slaves.

Must Be A Fact

"While we in America have freed the slave of his chains, we have not freed his heirs of their color. Until justice is blind to color, until education is unaware of race, until opportunity ceases to squint its eyes at pigmentation of human complexions, emancipation will be a proclamation, but it will not be a fact," Johnson said.

Stressing the nation's need for scientists and scholars, he declared, "America needs the resources of all its young minds without regard to heritage or religion or region."

Johnson, who heads the President's Commission on Job Opportunity, estimated that the annual economic cost of discrimination by Americans is more than the annual cost of the space program.

Some Urge Delay

"But the point of our times," he said, "is not that discrimination has existed—or that vestiges of it remain. But rather the point is twofold: First, that we are making an effort in America to eradicate this cancer from our national life, and, second, that we must proceed with dispatch in these efforts."

Recalling that Lincoln's proclamation was issued during the Civil War, Johnson said, "Then as now, there were voices urging that action to remedy inequality should be delayed. The counsel of delay is not the counsel of courage. A government conceived and dedicated to the purpose that all men are born free and equal cannot pervert its mission by rephrasing the purpose to suggest that men shall be free today—but shall be equal a little later," Johnson said.

Veep unviels Afro-American marker for Emancipation

1-77

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DETROIT — Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson unveiled a marker commemorating the first Michigan celebration of Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation. Mr. Johnson visited here Sunday, Jan. 6 to help Wayne State University open its year-long Emancipation Centennial.

Jet 1-12-63

The marker has been placed on the Second Baptist Church, 441 Monroe, the oldest colored church in the state. The marker was donated by the J. L. Hudson Co., the city's largest department store now Ltd.

It notes that the first celebration of the Emancipation Proclamation was held in the church on Jan. 6, 1863. "The meeting," reads the marker, "was a culmination of the efforts of colored Detroiters which had begun the Underground Railroad."

Vice President Johnson's trip was shortened and his wife, Lady Bird, did not accompany him as announced earlier by Wayne State University officials.

They said the trip was shortened because of Mr. Johnson's trip to Oklahoma to attend the funeral of Sen. Robert S. Kerr.

15 · 1963 JAN

Rev. Raymond F. Harvey Was Emancipation Day Speaker

Mrs. Mabel Barber Murphy Was To Introduce Speaker At 16th St. Baptist

MRS. MABEL BARBER MURPHY

Mrs. Mabel Barber Murphy was scheduled to introduce the occasion at the Emancipation Day celebration program with the Rev. Raymond Frances Harvey of Tuskegee Institute, Ala., delivering the featured message at 11 o'clock Tuesday morning, Jan. 1, at the Sixteenth Street Baptist church.

She is advisor to girls at Parker High School and a member of Delphian Club.

Music will be rendered by the Hooper City High School concert choir under the direction of Mrs. Margaret Shaw Webb. The Burgess Male Chorus of Sixth Avenue Baptist church will also sing.

[illegible] student at Hooper City high school, [illegible] to read the Emancipation Proclamation issued 100 years ago by Abraham Lincoln.

The Rev. [illegible] Haywood Cross, host pastor, will extend greetings.

The Rev. Harvey is pastor of Greenwood Missionary Baptist church in Tuskegee Institute. He will be introduced by Dr. G. W. McMurray, pastor, Metropolitan A.M.E. Zion church.

The program is sponsored by the Emancipation Association of Birmingham and Vicinity of which the Rev. J. L. Ware is president. The freedom celebration is in commemoration of the 100th anniversary of the Emancipation proclamation. The Rev. Ware will preside.

Scripture reading by the Rev. Nathaniel Ramsey, pastor of Thirgood C.M.E. church; invocation by the Rev. John Thomas Porter, pastor of Sixth Avenue Baptist church; the appeal by Dr. D. B. Todd, pastor of Bethel Baptist church; benediction by the Rev. A. W. Thomas, pastor of St. Luke A. M. E. church and election of officers will round out the program.

Officers of the association include the Rev. Ware, president; Dr. McMurray, first vice-president; W. C. Patton, second vice-president; the Rev. Todd, secretary; the Rev. C. H. Oliver, Asst. secretary; the Rev. C. H. George, treasurer; Prof. B. M. Montgomery, corresponding secretary and chairman of the music committee, and Emory O. Jackson, chairman of the publicity committee.

The Rev. Harvey was expected to tell the "Macon County Story" as a part of the freedom address. Meantime, Dr. Ware said that he will make an important announcement at the Centennial Emancipation Proclamation program.

Additionally, he appealed to the [illegible] to attend the 100th anniversary Emancipation Proclamation celebration program. An overflow turnout was expected to witness the Emancipation Day program.

Emancipation Day Audience Told

Negro Needs Greater Part Of City Life

Atty. Hollowell Calls For Fuller Participation Here

By STANLEY S. SCOTT

"Through hard work on his own, through great self-denial, sacrifice, personal ingenuity, thriftiness and sometimes unity, the Negro has come a long way," noted civil rights Atty. Donald L. Hollowell told a capacity Emancipation Day audience Monday at Union Baptist Church.

Atty. Hollowell, who has led the successful court battles in Georgia in recent years that resulted in desegregation of educational facilities and presently serving as chief counsel of the Georgia State Conference of NAACP Branches, told the overflow audience:

"Amazing Atlanta! Home for more than a million . . . hub of commerce . . . center of transportation and industry. It is a sophisticated town where the living is unequaled. And, our Negro people and businesses are a part of all of this. But, I submit to you that we are not the part that we ought to be.

"We don't have enough education; we don't have enough training; we don't have enough jobs; we don't participate as fully as we ought to in politics; we don't use or have the [illegible] of the public facilities of the city; we are still the victims of unusual police brutality, and Atlanta and Georgia will never be what they ought to be until every last citizen is capable of taking advantage of all that this city and state has to offer."

In reviewing the Negroes' freedom from slavery in America and the 100th anniversary of Emancipation is being observed across the country this year, Atty. Hollowell said, "What a happy time it is for us. What joy it must be in heaven among those who long ago have passed on, but who dreamed and worked for a day like this! But how much happier we might be today if the dreams of those who planned, worked for, bled and died for freedom in this country had met fruition."

"Are we really free, "Atty. Hollowell asked. "Would the great fathers of our country, and would our slave forbearants consider this as the acme of that for which they struggled and suffered?"

OUTLINES INEQUITIES

While praising Atlanta as "one of the great cities which has been part of all that has gone on in the South and which has taken the lead today in the South," Atty. Hollowell hastened to tell the Emancipation Day celebrants:

"With all of the vast improvements, there are still double and triple sessions in some of the schools in this city and over the state. Most of these double and triple session are in schools which are predominately Negro.

"And yet, in our state there are 350 thousand people who cannot read and write. Seventeen percent of that number are in Atlanta. This state, this city, cannot afford segregation. This city, this state, needs every possible good teacher, every possible school to bring it up to par."

The militant lawyer, who has filed civil rights briefs from as far as Atlanta to Albany and from Recorder's Court to the U. S. Supreme Court declared in his keynote speech:

"As long as these stigmas are upon us, there is plenty for us to do. It may not take the form of sitting or waceins or any other kind of sits. It may be that it can be handled through the NAACP, SCLC, in the courts or through negotiations; or it may be that it will be handled through the political [illegible]. But, there is one thing that I think we all know, and that is, that it should not be all year getting here."

PEYTON-HARLAN BARRICADES

In decrying the recently constructed barricades that cross Harlan and Peyton Roads in southwest Atlanta separating Negro and white communities, Atty. Hollowell stated, "I am sure that you, like me, cannot understand an aldermanic board and a mayor, without regard for the citizens of this total community, to place a racial barrier."

"I don't have to give any expression to it," Hollowell said, "All I have to do is read the newspaper where there has been enough said."

MAKES RECOMMENDATIONS

In challenging the audience to "be vigilant, alert," and to "stand together, work together in every matter that affects the city and state generally, and affects the so-called Negro community specifically," Atty. Hollowell laid out an 11-point recommendation:

1. Develop, find and secure unintimidated, cooperative Negro and white attorneys to defend defendants in civil rights suits.

2. Challenge and fight all oppression, in the schools, eating places, churches and other places of public accomodation.

3. Eleminate bias and racial restrictions in public and private housing.

4. Use education as an instrumentality to fix definitely and logically, self-respect, respect the very being of Negroes, economic and social acceptability, responsible citizenship and cultural and religious balance for purposeful living.

5. Develop social and economic power which will guarantee to the Negro and others a full measure of

unabridged citizenship and freedom.

6. Use high quality writing and scholarly research to reveal the truth about the past and present of the Negro and also make contributions in other fields.

7. Crusade to make Negroes, as well as other people, a voting people so as to develop within them a political conscientiousness for use in their own self-interest and also interest in clearing the blurred image of American Democracy.

8. Broaden the scope and power of an inspired leadership among Negroes specifically, maintaining a concern for all leaders realizing that we have a ersponsibility to and for all of them.

9. Cultivate, improve, revitalize and integrate the church and all education as keys to the moral, spiritual and intellectual progress of Negroes and other Americans.

10. Open to Negro all employment opportunities and aids to employment which are open or will be open to other Americans.

11. We must continue to fight for citizenship rights for the well being of ourselves and the total community, and for the preservation of governmental idealogy of America.

Atty. Hollowell paraphrased remarks made by Doctors John W. Davis and Harry W. Robinson in recommendations for Freedom for Negroes.

Other participants on the local branch NAACP sponsored Emancipation Day program included: Rev. Samuel W. Williams, presiding; pastor of Friendship Baptist Church; Rev. J. A. Wilborn, pastor Union Baptist Church; Rev. William S. Mercer, pastor, Radcliff Memorial Presbyterian Church; Miss Quennetta Williamson, reading of Emancipation Proclamation; Miss Charlayne Hunter, introduction of speaker; Dr. C. Miles Smith, president, Atlanta NAACP branch; Rev. Michael McKeever, pastor Our Lady of Lourdes Catholic Church, James Gibson, Adanta NAACP executive secretary.

Choral selections were rendered by the Union Baptist Choir, Mann Memorial Choir of Wheat Street Baptist Church, Big Bethel A.M.E. Church Choir, Providence Baptist Church.

Dr. C. Miles Smith announced donations totaling $2,300 during the local NAACP special appeal Tuesday.

IN ATLANTA TO ADDRESS G.O.P. AUDIENCE — William O. Walker (left), Industrial Relations Director of the state of Ohio, and publisher of the Cleveland Call and Post, is met at the Atlanta airport by Mrs. Evelyn Frazier and Rod Harris for an appearance as guest speaker at a 100th Anniversary Emancipation Banquet at the city auditorium. (Perry's Photo)

15 1963

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100 Years After Emancipation

Wilkins Describes U. S. Negro Progress To Soviet Citizens

Atlanta Daily World
P. 2 Thurs. 1-3-63
Atlanta Ga.

NEW YORK—"All aspects of American life" harboring vestiges of racial discrimination will be the target of "a program to be carried forward vigorously in 1963" by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the organization's executive secretary, Roy Wilkins, said in a statement taped for broadcast by Radio Liberty to the Soviet Union on the hundredth anniversary of the Emancipation Proclamation on January 1.

The nationally known NAACP official gave a detailed review of the Negro minority's progress since [illegible] to Radio Liberty's Soviet audience of millions.

He pointed out that Negroes in the United States today enjoy a higher living standard than most peoples of the world including not only those of Africa, Asia and Latin America, but the Europeans as well.

In this picture the Soviet propaganda media like to paint of the living conditions of the Negro minority in the United States is essentially that of the pre-Civil War period; the image conjured up by the Kremlin propagandists would show the U. S. Negro citizen as a terrified, helpless being, driven without recourse and respite through a morass of discriminatory laws and organized persecution.

CONTRASTED TO DEAD LINE

"The per capita income of U. S. Negroes in 1961 was $1,060, as compared with a general per capita income of $1,000 in Great Britain, $880 in France and West Germany," Wilkins declared in a self-evident rebuttal to the Communist line.

The Negro citizens, the NAACP executive went on, "have amassed billions of dollars of property, contributed immeasurably to the economic growth of the country and to its cultural enrichment. They are reported to represent a $20-billion-a-year market for consumer goods.

"Three-fifth of Negroes now own their homes, hundreds of thousands own farms," Wilkins said. "There are 19 million Negro citizens in the United States. Of these, some 80,000 are currently attending the colleges and universities of the country, according to Wilkins.

Appearing on the same program, James McBride Dabbs, one of the South's most articulate spokesmen and the author of the book, "The Southern Heritage," said in a recorded telephone interview that the desegregation process, leading to the creation of a better social order in the South, is inevitable and that a sense of inevitability of the great social change has permeated Southern thinking. He spoke at his North Caroline home.

Radio Liberty, which as an objective news-gathering organization has correspondents all over the world, functions also as an intellectual forum, acquainting its vast audience with the latest developments in today's complex world and placing historical events, such as the Emancipation Proclamation of 1863, in their true perspective.

In outlining NAACP's role in the growing emancipation of the U. S. Negro, Wilkins emphasized that under the democratic system of the United States of America, citizens can organize into organizations like the NAACP, they can protest, they can lobby, and they can seek to enact legislation. And thus, they can improve their own condition. Only under a democratic system," he reiterated, "is this type of private organization permissible and this type of organized activity brought to bear on the improvement of the lot of the citizen."

Radio Liberty, known also as "the free voice of the peoples of the Soviet Union," speaks to its listeners in the USSR in Russian and 16 other languages of the Soviet Union. The network broadcasts around the clock from stations in Germany, Spain and Formosa. Since an increase in broadcasting power in 1961, Radio Liberty has been the free world's most powerful shortwave voice heard in the Soviet Union.

Sharp criticism is 'background music' for opening of Emancipation exhibit

The Afro-American Sat. 1-19-63
P. 12

WASHINGTON

"The Emancipation Proclamation can be ranked with such milestones of freedom as the Magna Carta of 1215 at rural Runnymede and the Declaration of Independence at the Philadelphia village of 1776."

Baltimore

This was the statement of Dr. Charles H. Wesley, president of Central State College.

Now is the time to consider both our common responsibility toward achieving the promise of American life for all citizens and the implications of this document (the Emancipation Proclamation) for an entire world struggling everywhere for independence and equality..."

This was the statement of Robert F. Kennedy, U. S. Attorney General.

* * *

BOTH DR. WESLEY and Mr. Kennedy were speakers for the opening of the Emancipation Proclamation Exhibit in the National Archives. Attending were 300 invited guests — including four Cabinet members and representatives of the U.S. Civil Rights Commission.

Opening the program was Berl I. Bernhard, staff director of the CRC, who introduced the speakers and described the exhibits.

Cabinet members present besides the Attorney General were Postmaster General J. Edward Day; Agriculture Secretary Orville L. Freeman and Anthony J. Celebrezze, secretary of Health, Education and Welfare.

* * *

IN ADDITION to President Lincoln's historic proclamation, the exhibit contains the proclamation marking the occasion issued by President Kennedy last month; photographs of prominent abolitionists; petitions calling for Emancipation of slaves and other documents and messages.

* * *

THE EXHIBIT opened at the time when Adolph J. Slaughter, writer for the Washington Bureau of the Associated Negro Publishers, commented on the failure of the U.S. Congress to appropriate any money for Emancipation celebrations.

"...On the other hand," Mr. Slaughter wrote, "for a disastrous war which split the nation asunder and put brother against brother and father against son, the Civil War Centennial Commission, established in 1958, has been granted $10,000 per year (until 1966) to celebrate and recreate battles which nearly destroyed the nation."

* * *

MR. SLAUGHTER continued: "The end result of this ironic situation is that it is bringing increased embarrassment to the Kennedy Administration which has committed the Federal Government to participating fully in the Emancipation Proclamation Centennial celebration — but with no money."

He blames the conflict on the Civil Rights Commission which, he said, entered into an agreement with the Civil War Commission last year.

Originally, the Civil War Commission was to include the Emancipation Centennial Celebration in its activities. But Mr. Slaughter says after the possibility of "conflicts of interest" were discovered, "the President asked the Civil Rights Commission to formulate a national program for the Emancipation Proclamation activities."

Unfortunately, no money was available.

Rep. Charles Diggs, Michigan Democrat, said that both he and Sen. Hubert Humphrey, Minnesota Democrat, had introduced bills for funds in their respective Houses of Congress.

"They never got out of Southern - Democrat controlled committees," Mr.

* * *

WITH LIMITED FUNDS, the program last week opening the exhibit was not as spectacular as many felt it should have been.

In addition to Dr. Wesley and Mr. Kennedy, speakers included Dr. Joseph H. Jackson, president of the National Baptist Convention, and the Very Rev. Francis B. Sayre Jr., dean of Washington Cathedral.

Present for the ceremonies also were: John B. Duncan, District of Columbia Commissioner; Louis Martin, deputy chairman of the Democratic National Committee;

Also: Burke Marshall, assistant U.S. attorney general in charge of the civil rights division; Clarence Mitchell, director of the NAACP's Washington bureau;

Also: E. Washington Rhodes, Philadelphia publisher who heads the National Newspaper Publishers Association (NNPA); Samuel Z. Westerfield, international finance expert for the treasurery department;

Also: Miss Ethel Payne, Democratic National Committee aid; the Rev. E. Franklin Jackson, Washington NAACP president; Arthur Chapin, special assistant to the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare.

Emancipation Proclamation Ranked With Magna Carta

WASHINGTON, D. C. — "The Emancipation Proclamation can be ranked with such milestones of freedom as the Magna Carta of 1215 at rural Runnymede and the Declaration of Independence at the Philadelphia village of '1776,' according to Charles H. Wesley, the president of Central State College.

The CSC president shared the platform and the speakers rostrum with U. S. Attorney General Robert [illegible] recently as one of two featured speakers for the official opening of the Emancipation Proclamation Exhibit at the National Archives. The invitational (R. S. V. P.) ceremony drew an estimated 300 persons including some cabinet officers and a number of members of the diplomatic corps.

Dr. Wesley told the distinguished audience that the Emancipation Proclamation, like other great documents in our history, gives depth and breadth to the freedom of mankind. He labeled the issuance of the proclamation as a "turning point in our history," and classified it as "a great historical event — an usually famous document — a continuing challenge."

The president of what many term "Ohio's fastest growing institution of higher learning" traced Lincoln's personal progress on the question of the emancipation of the slaves from 1861, when the Emancipator declared:

I have no purpose, directly or indirectly, to interfere with the institution of slavery in the states where it exists . . .

to the point where he "dipped his famed pen and wrote:

" . . . all persons held as slaves within said designated states and parts of states are, and henceforth shall be, free . . . "

Dr. Wesley stated that the Proclamation, "despite its strict interpretation as a war measure by some historians — has become one of the famous Presidential announcements of policy and purpose on the highway from chattel slavery to citizen freedom. He predicted that just as the Magna Carta and the Declaration of Independence "have grown in historical meaning far beyond the original purpose, and has reached many shores, including Asia and Africa in this century," the Emancipation Proclamation will continue to grow and inspire.

He declared that the proclamation has been growing with the passing years in meaning and significance for Americans who (in the words of Frederick Douglass), "have seen in its spirit a life and power beyond the letter."

Enlarging upon his description of the Emancipation Proclamation as a "challenge," Dr. Wesley noted that the challenge of the Proclamation made the Thirteenth Amendment a must. He also stated that Lincoln, aware that "they who would be free must themselves strike the first blow," used the Proclamation to announce that colored Americans would be used militarily to win the war — "and they served with distinction — over 200,000 in number," he acclaimed.

The historian Wesley contended that the challenge of the Proclamation issued in 1863 has made (and continues to make) its special appeal today, "when slavery has given way to segregation." He declared that the Proclamation's challenge is now "a call for patriots who will give realism not simply to the words, but to the tones and overtones of this foundation document."

"For," he continued, "t is one of the stones used in the building of the nation's temple of freedom." Dr. Wesley was refering (and he later quoted) to a passage of poetry which reads:

The Temple these patriots built
will last while the ages roll
For that beautiful unseen Temple
The nation's Immortal Soul.

"He likened the 1954 Supreme Court Desegregation Decision as another of the stones, "based, like the Emancipation Proclamation, upon the nation's ideal of equality of opportunity."

Berl I. Bernhard, Staff Director of the U. S. Comission on Civil Rights, served as Master of Ceremonies, and Dean Francis B. Sayre, Jr., delivered the opening prayer.

Atty. Gen. Robert Kennedy, the second featured speaker of the day, told the audience that "Deeds, not talk, are needed to achieve racial equality in the United States."

He said that placing the historic Emancipation Proclamation on exhibition "is a moment to reflect on how far we have come in these hundred years toward the goal of equality, and to appraise the problems and difficulties that still stand between us and that goal."

Dr. J. H. Jackson delivered the closing prayer, and a reception followed the ceremony.

Dr. Wesley is president of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, and a renowned authority on Negro History.

The Civil Rights Commission sponsored the ceremony.

15 1963

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MAYOR BACKS CENTENNIAL—The Rev. E. Luther Cunningham (left), vice president of the Philadelphia Fellowship Commission, who is chairman of the Philadelphia committee for the observance of the 100th anniversary of the Emancipation Proclamation, presents Mayor James H. J. Tate with a framed photograph of a famous painting by Francis B. Carpenter now hanging in the Capitol which shows President Lincoln reading the Emancipation Proclamation to his Cabinet. The presentation was made on Wednesday, January 2, at a luncheon to commemorate the centennial. The luncheon was held at the Bellevue - Stratford Hotel.

DISSENTING VOICES RAISED

Not happy about Emancipation

PHILADELPHIA Mixed emotions greeted the celebration of the Centennial of the Emancipation Proclamation in the City of Brotherly Love.

On the positive side of the ledger Mayor James H. J. Tate spearheaded a project asking that some 400,000 Philadelphia school children be asked to donate their spare Lincoln-head pennies to erect a monument commemorating the historic date.

Dr. Allen H. Wetter, Superintendent of Public Schools sanctioned the proposal by sending a letter Saturday to all principals, notifying them that children may take part in the project.

Dr. Wetter requested each school to designate a collection day within the next two weeks. He asked principals to see that children are informed of the purpose and significance of the proclamation.

* * *

A KIT OF EDUCATIONAL materials, collected by the Fellowship Commission of Philadelphia, is being supplied to each school in connection with the anniversary. Each school will send its contributions to the District office on or before Monday, January 28.

An exhibit marking the 100th Anniversary of the Proclamation will be displayed in the lobby and gallery of the Central Library on Logan Square.

The exhibit depicts the major legal court decisions connected with the advance of freedom. Major contributions in the fields of art, literature, music, athletics and books about the development of the colored race will be on display in the gallery.

THE ASSOCIATION for the Study of Negro Life and History of the Philadelphia Chapter held an Emancipation Proclamation Centennial Worship Service, Sunday at historic Mother Bethel AME Church, 6th and Pine Street.

A wreath was laid on the tomb of Bishop Richard Allen founder of the AME Church and the group visited the under ground railroad station.

CONTRIBUTIONS AND ACHIEVEMENTS of colored people during the past 100 years will be discussed in an open forum being sponsored by the group on Thursday, January 10 at St. Thomas Episcopal Church 52nd and Parrish Streets. This occasion will be co-sponsored by a committee of the Urban League Guild.

"Our past, Our Present, Our Outlook for the future" will be discussed at a series of open forums to be held at Wagner Institute of the Free Library, 23rd and Columbia Avenue, February 6th, 13th, 20th and 27th, 1963 at 7:30 p.m.

* * *

MRS. EDYTHE INGRAHAM, multi-cited board member of the National Council of Negro Women and principal of the Elverson School is the president of the Philadelphia Chapter of the History Association.

ON THE DEBIT SIDE OF THE LEDGER

IN AN INTERVIEW requested by the AFRO, Cecil B. Moore, the recently installed president of the Philadelphia Branch of the NAACP observed, "I am not opposed to a celebration which instills a feeling of race pride as we survey the accomplishments and the plans of our people. However, I am opposed to a celebration which is planned by a agency which assumes they are qualified to designate the persons best qualified to assume the key roles of the occasion.

"This action has all the vestiges of the plantation system where the colored leaders were designated by the Whites. It is unbelievable that this system still flourishes in Philadelphia."

"A glaring example is the attempt of some white men to say who should be the best representative of our race to serve our interests on the Board of Education which is already in legal conflict with the local NAACP.

Walker, publisher of the Cleveland Call and Post Newspaper, Cleveland, Ohio as its principal speaker at the $10 per plate dinner.

And although the event will be fund raising occasion, many adults are expected to be present to hear this fine speaker.

Recently, Mr. Walker was appointed as Industrial Relations Director-designate by Governor-elect James A. Rhodes of Ohio. He is well known as a crusader for social justice and political movements dedicated to oimporve social and economic conditions of the Negro.

The FCRC is interested in the young people. Included on program, a Clark College student will be given the honor of introducing the speaker. Other youths will share a prominent place on the program.

In attendance at the meeting on Sunday were Aldermen Richard Freeman and Rodney Cooke, both Republicans. Each spoke briefly to the group and received a standing ovation for their stand in the Peyton Road barrier issue.

Alderman Buddy Fowlkes of the Eighth Ward who recently offered an unsuccessful motion to have the barrier removed and Senator Dan McIntyre were also present Sunday.

McIntyre expressed hopes for success of Thursday night's dinner which is expected to attract many top officials of state Republican affair.

The group, too, commended all organizations who share in the barrier being removed.

Tickets for this upcoming project are on sale at P. B. Brandon's Restaurant and the Atlanta Daily World Newspaper office.

100th Anniversary Of Emancipation Is Planned Here

Fulton County Republican Clubs sponsoring the 100th Anniversary Emancipation Proclamation Dinner at Tait Municipal Auditorium, Thursday night, met here Sunday afternoon at Frazier's Cafe Society to put the finishing touch to its program.

Ralph A. Long presided over the meeting, composed of some 15 Republican clubs who quietly and peacefully organized themselves following the big election last year.

The group is bringing William O.

15 1963

President Kennedy Guest

First District Zionites to Host Freedom Centennial

The Pittsburgh Courier

15

NEW YORK CITY — The 100th anniversary of the signing of the Emancipation Proclamation will be marked by the AME Zion [illegible] a four-day Centennial Celebration of Negro Freedom, the week of Sept. 10-13, at Mother AME Zion Church, 140 W. 137th St.

This denominational festival sponsored by the First Episcopal District will engage the participation of the 14 bishops of the denomination. The Rt. Rev. William J. Walls, senior Bishop, will be presiding chairman.

The celebration, which will emphasize the meaning and responsibility of Negro freedom, will pay tribute to the memory of pioneers of the faith, James Varrick, the first Bishops of the denomination, Harriet Tubman, Frederick Douglas, Sojourner Truth, James W. Loguen, Joseph Charles Price and others.

Among the speakers at the celebration will be the President of the United States, Governor Rockefeller of New York State; New York's Mayor Robert Wagner, Dr. Martin Luther King, Dr. [illegible] and Roy Wilkins.

The theme of the centennial celebration is "Christ's Freedom Builders." The theme is symbolic for the AME Zion Church is known as "The Freedom Fighting Church."

Holding the centennial observance at Mother AME Zion Church, is a mark of tribute to Negro men and women of New York City area, who just 20 years after the signing of the Declaration of Independ- withdrew their membership from the John Street Methodist Church because of discrimination.

Century of Progress Banquet at Windsor

The Pittsburgh Courier

13

WHEELING, W.Va. — The climax of a three-day celebration of the 100th anniversary of the signing of the Emancipation Proclamation by President Lincoln will be "A Century of Progress" banquet July 20 at the Windsor Hotel.

The Rev. Dunbar Ogden Jr., formerly of Little Rock, Ark., now associate pastor of Brown Memorial Presbyterian Church, Charleston, will be the guest speaker.

The Rev. Mr. Ogden was at Little Rock during the integration crisis at Central High School and, along with other leaders, he actively participated in the much-publicized procedure.

On Friday, July 19, at 12:30 P.M., the youth will sponsor a "Forward Look" luncheon at Macedonia Baptist Church. On Friday, at 9 P.M., the crowning of "Miss Emancipation" will take place at American Legion Post 89. The following young ladies are vying for the crown: Cheryl Gordon, Jean Savage, Dorothea Brown and Betty Ann Mayfield, all juniors in high school.

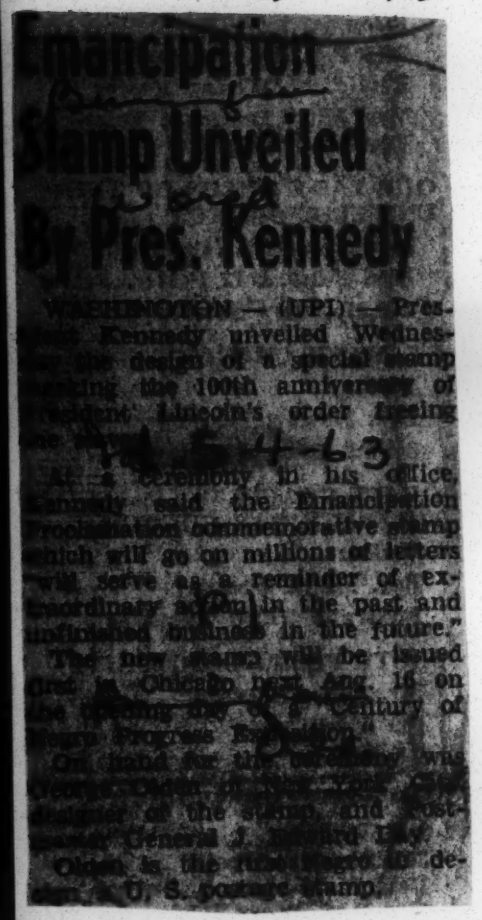
Members of the general committee include the Rev. Mason Devereaux Jr., pastor of Wayman Church, general chairman; the Rev. Lee Wright, pastor of Macedonia Baptist Church, assistant general chairman; Mrs. Mabzel Vincent, president of the Wheeling NAACP; Mrs. Marcellus Bradshaw, NAACP youth supervisor; Dr. Houston Lewis, president of the Ohio Valley Civic League, and Lewis Gordon, treasurer of the local NAACP.

Pittsburgh Courier

Ex. 1, 7-20-63

15 1963

EMANCIPATION CELEBRATION STAMP



Emancipation
Stamp Unveiled
By Pres. Kennedy

WASHINGTON — (UPI) — Pres-
Kennedy unveiled Wednes-
the design of a special stamp
ing the 100th anniversary of
President Lincoln's order freeing
the
4-63
At a ceremony in his office,
Kennedy said the Emancipation
Proclamation commemorative stamp
which will go on millions of letters
"will serve as a reminder of ex-
traordinary action in the past and
unfinished business in the future."
The new stamp will be issued
first in Chicago next Aug. 16 on
the opening day of a Century of
Progress Exposition.
On hand for the ceremony was
Postmaster General J. Edward Day.
Olden is the first Negro to de-
sign a U. S. postage stamp.

NAACP branches map fetes to mark Emancipation

Afro American p. 17 Sat 1-5-63 Baltimore Md

New York — NAACP branches throughout the country will sponsor a series of meetings, dinners, pageants and other presentations celebrating the 100th anniversary of the Emancipation Proclamation which became effective Jan. 1, 1863.

The celebrations which will begin with the New Year will be continued on appropriate days throughout the year. Other dates on which local NAACP units will observe the Emancipation centennial are Feb. 12, birthday of Abraham Lincon and the NAACP; May 17, ninth anniversary of the U. S. Supreme Court's school desegregation ruling; May 30, Memorial Day; July 4, Independence Day; and Dec. 15, Human Rights Day.

The programs will be held in response to a resolution passed at the Association's 53rd annual convention in Atlanta last summer calling on NAACP units to commemorate the centenary by dramatizing the race struggle to realize the full promise of President Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation.

* * *

THE CENTENNIAL will be noted at the 54th annual NAACP meeting here in Jan. 7 when Executive Secretary Roy Wilkins makes his report to the membership.

Theodore Berry of Cincinnati heads a 12-person committee of members of the NAACP Board of Directors which mapped the plans for the observance. Serving with Mr. Berry on the committee are Mrs. Daisy E. Lampkin, Pittsburgh; Dr. W. Montagu Cobb, Washington; Westley W. Law, Savannah, Ga.;

Also Earl B. Dickerson, Chicago; Joseph P. Kennedy San Francisco; Dr. James J. McClendon and Walter Reuther, Detroit; Dr. Nathan K. Christopher, Cleveland; Alfred Baker Lewis, Old Greenwich, Conn.; and Dr. Ralph J. Bunche and George K. Hunton, both of New York City.

The celebrations, Mr. Wilkins said, will be used not only for educational purposes by also to stimulate memberships in and contributions to the NAACP. In a letter to all NAACP units, Gloster B. Current, director of branches, outlined the program and procedures to be followed locally in observing the centennial.

In South Carolina, he reported, the NAACP has planned a state-wide celebration of the centennial.

Century of Emancipation

The Civil Rights Commission presented to the President yesterday, on Lincoln's birthday, a damning indictment of the United States. In 200-odd pages of a report titled "Freedom to the Free," the Commission recounts, bluntly and tellingly, the terrible story of discrimination against the Negro during the century that has elapsed since human slavery was ended in this land of liberty.

Emancipation came to Negroes wholly unprepared for it in a region of the country wracked by war and embittered by defeat. The Reconstruction excesses of radical Republicans and carpetbaggers from the North were countered by the black codes and the excesses of the Ku Klux Klan in the South. Ignorance and poverty kept the Negro in a state of servitude enforced by lynch law and other forms of terrorism.

Later, as Negroes in increasing numbers migrated to the North in search of opportunity, they found themselves exploited as cheap labor by ruthless employers and ignored with callous indifference. Between Reconstruction and the second World War, all over the United States, in short, as the report puts it, "the legally free Negro citizen was denied the franchise, excluded from public office, assigned to inferior and separate schools, herded into ghettos, directed to the back of the bus, treated unequally in the courts of justice, and segregated in his illness, his worship, and even in his death."

There has taken place in the past decade, however, an undeniable and dramatic change in the condition of the Negro. Private and governmental efforts have merged to produce significant strides in education and housing, in employment opportunities, in travel, in the holding of public office and in the right to vote.

There is, moreover, one immensely hopeful aspect of the Commission's report. It reflects a form of self-criticism which is the indispensable foundation for progress and reform. Only in a society committed to the ideals of freedom and equality could such an indictment be produced by an official agency. If there has been failure, there is also hope. The report concludes:

> We have come a far journey from a distant era in the 100 years since the Emancipation Proclamation. At the beginning of it, there was slavery. At the end, there is citizenship. Citizenship, however, is a fragile word with an ambivalent meaning. The condition of citizenship is not yet full-blown or fully realized for the American Negro. There is still more ground to cover. The final chapter in the struggle for equality has yet to be written.

Historians Note Rise Of Negro

WASHINGTON (AP) — Noted historians reported to President Kennedy that the American Negro has made a long journey from slavery to citizenship in the 100 years since Abraham Lincoln signed the Emancipation Proclamation.

But they said there is still more ground to cover.

The 250-page report was presented Tuesday as Kennedy held a Lincoln's birthday celebration of his own, keyed to progress in civil rights during the past 100 years.

The anniversary of the first Republican president's birth traditionally is devoted to Republican speechmaking, and this usually takes the form of blistering attacks on the Democrats.

However, the President used the occasion, which coincides with the centennial of the Emancipation Proclamation, to invite some 800 top officials and civil rights leaders to a buffet reception at the White House.

A year ago Kennedy directed the Civil Rights Commission to prepare a study of progress made by the Negro in securing equal rights since the end of slavery.

The report was handed to the President by the commission's vice chairman, Robert G. Storey.

"We have come a far journey from a distant era in the 100 years since the Emancipation Proclamation. At the beginning of it, there was slavery. At the end, there is citizenship. Citizenship, however, is a fragile word with an ambivalent meaning. The condition of citizenship is not yet full-blown or fully realized for the American Negro. There is still more ground to cover," the report said.

"The final chapter in the struggle for equality has yet to be written."

Dr. John Hope Franklin directed preparation of the report, with three other historians acting as consultants, Drs. Rayford W. Logan, Allan Nevins and C. Vann Woodward.

Almost half of the report deals with developments since the end of World War II, because, according to staff director Berl L. Bernhard, "the most positive and fundamental civil rights developments have taken place within the past 10 or 15 years."

The report recorded the efforts of Negroes themselves through such groups as the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the Urban League and more recently the various student groups.

It said the 1954 Supreme Court school desegregation decision, voting safeguards in the civil rights laws of 1957 and 1960, the Interstate Commerce Commission's 1961 travel desegregation order, and presidential orders in the fields of employment and housing were key developments in the past decade.

"As the century following emancipation draws to a close, more forces are working for the realization of civil rights for all Americans than ever before in history," the report said.

"Government is active in every branch and at every level, if not in every region. Voluntary associations in the field have multiplied at such a rate that it is difficult to catalog them."

In the South, the report said, "the problem may be characterized generally as resistance to the established law of the land and to social change. The irrestible force is moving the object which was thought to be immovable; progress is slow and often painful, but it is steady and appears to be inevitable."

15 1963

FEB

EMANCIPATION CELEBRATION RECEPTION

EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION RECEPTION— Leroy R. Johnson (left, wearing glasses), first Negro Senator in Georgia since Reconstruction, shakes the hand of President Kennedy, at White House reception Tuesday in honor of Lincoln's Birthday and the signing of the Emancipation Proclamation. Mrs. Kennedy stands behind President. Some 800 guests from across the nation were invited to the affair. (NNPA Photo from White House)

White House Civil Rights Reception A Big Sellout

By DAN DAY

WASHINGTON (NNPA)—The reception given Tuesday night by President and Mrs. Kennedy turned out to be not only a successful civil rights rally.

Between 800 and 1000 civil rights leaders gathered in the East rooms of the White House to do honor to Lincoln's Birthday and the centennial anniversary of the signing of the Emancipation Proclamation.

The affair, billed as a bi - racial, bi - partisan celebration, brought together prominent persons from all walks of life — Cabinet officers, Congressmen, educators, judges generals, local government officials, entertainers and just plain humanitarians.

President and Mrs. Kennedy circulated among the guests, shaking hands and chatting with practically all of them. They were assisted by Vice President and Mrs. Lyndon B Johnson; Mrs. Robert F Kennedy, wife of the Attorney General and members of the U. S. Civil Rights Commission.

Among those seen during the hour - long affair were: Georgia State Senator and Mrs. Leroy R. Johnson, Major General and Mrs. Benjamin O. Davis, Jr., Ambassador - designate to Finland Carl T Rowan, Housing Administrator and Mrs. Robert C Weaver.

Also, Circuit Judge Thurgood Marshall, CORE National Director and Mrs. James Farmer, Chicago publisher and Mrs. John H. Johnson, Mr and Mrs. Sammy Davis, Jr., Lionel Hampton, Michigan Congressman and Mrs. Charles C. Diggs Jr.

Also, Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara, Postmaster General J Edward Day, Massachusetts Senator Edward M. Kennedy (brother of the President), Judge Marjorie M Lawson, NAACP Executive Secretary Roy Wilkins, National Urban League Executive Director and Mrs. Whitney Young.

There were others from coast to coast: California Governor Edmund G (Pat) Brown, U S Attorney Merle McCurdy of Cleveland, New York Borough President Edward Dudley, Federal Trade Commissioner A Leon Higginbotham, Jr., the Defense Department's personnel expert and Mrs. Roy Davenport, Secretary of Agriculture Orville L Freeman.

Before the reception, members of the U S Civil Rights Commission presented President Kennedy with a copy of a report on civil rights developments over the past 100 years.

The report, prepared by Robert C. Storey, vice chairman of the

Atty. And Mrs. Billingsley To Attend White House Fete

Atty. and Mrs. Orzell Billingsley, Jr., were in Washington, D. C., to attend the White House Centennial Emancipation Proclamation Reception, Tuesday.

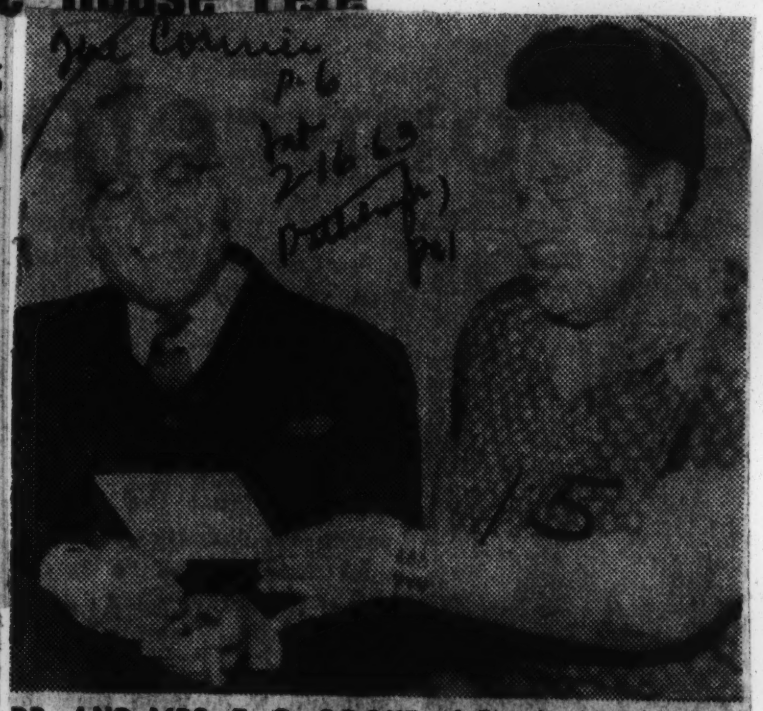
Mr. Billingsley, Alabama vice - president of the Southern Democratic Conference, received an invitation from President and Mrs. John F. Kennedy to attend the event.

Upon leaving for Washington, Mr. Billingsley told the Birmingham World that he had made plans for several conferences with political leaders and civil rights specialists while in the Nation's Capital. He said he had scheduled conferences with labor leaders, key figures in the National Democratic Conference. He added that he would seek an audience with some members of the Alabama Congressional delegation.

Meantime, Mr. Billingsley is expected to make a report of his Washington visit at a subsequent meeting of the Jefferson County Progressive Democratic Council of which Atty. Arthur D Shores is the president. Both Mr. Billingsley and Mr. Shores are members of the 144 - person Jefferson County Democratic Executive Committee.

Some other Birmingham leaders announced that they intended to attend the reception, along them Dr. and Mrs. L. H. Pitts and Mrs. M B Gaillard.

In a press release from Washington, Grant Reynolds, GOP aide, criticized the White House Emancipation Proclamation as "hypocritical" and "in extremely bad taste."



DR. AND MRS. F. C. COOKE of Elizabeth City, N.C. have been invited to attend a reception at the White House, by President and Mrs. Kennedy. The reception is in celebration of the Emancipation Proclamation. Dr. Cooke is president of the Albemarle Improvement Association and is a well-known civic and religious leader. Last spring, Dr. Cooke was a delegate to the North Carolina Democratic convention and is presently a member of the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunities for Minority Groups."

attracted prominent Americans from [illegible] nation of the nation.

In addition to the Greggs, other Lincoln Day White House reception guests from Birmingham included President and Mrs. L H. Pitts of Miles Colleges, Mrs. Margery B Gaillard, and Atty. and Mrs. Orzell Billingsley, Jr.

Dr. Mrs. Gregg Attend White House Fete

Dr. and Mrs. H. D. Gregg of Daniel Payne College were among the seven Birminghamians who attended the White House reception given by President and Mrs. John F. Kennedy in celebration of the Centennial Emancipatio Proclamation Tuesday, Feb. 12.

Payne College President and Mrs. Gregg received invitations from the White House Kennedys to attend the Lincoln Birthday event which

15 1964 JAN

HEROES OF EMANCIPATION

Atlanta Daily World

THE BLACK SOLDIER IN THE CIVIL WAR

"To every thing there is a season, and a time to every purpose under the heaven:

A time to be born, and a time to die; a time to plant, and a time to puck up that which is planted.

A time to kill, and a time to heal; a time to break down, and a time to build up; . . .

A time to love, a time to hate; a time of war, and a time of peace . . ."

To the millions of slaves and black free men in 1862, these prophetic words of Ecclesiastes were now a ringing truth. The time had come to make a choice which was not only to shape the destiny of the black man, but also that of the Union. Following the fall of Fort Sumter, Lincoln issued a call for men who loved the Union. Black men as well as white rallied to his call. Negro men drilled and formed military units such as the Hannibal Guards of Pittsburgh, the Crispus Attucks Guards of Albany, Ohio. Similar groups were formed in New York, Philadelphia and Boston. However, the Lincoln Administration thanked the volunteers and sent them home indicating that the war was a "white man's war."

During the summer of 1862, as the tide of war began to go from bad to worse for the Union, without waiting for official approval, three generals started organizing Negro regiments. David Hunter set up the First South Carolina Volunteers, and Jim Lane organized the First Kansas Colored Volunteers. In New Orleans Ben Butler took over an organized regiment of 1,000 free Negroes which became the First Louisiana Native Guards, the very first Negro regiment to receive official recognition in the Union Army. On September 22, five days after the Battle of Antietam, Lincoln notified the South that all slaves would be freed on January 1, 1863. By the end of 1863, there were an estimated 50,000 black soldiers in the Union ranks. Before the war was over, some 180,000 Negroes had enlisted in the Union Army.

Despite the fact that they were not accepted as equals, were offered pay of $7.00 per month when their white comrades were receiving $13.00, the black soldier fought in more than 400 battles during the war, including Port Hudson, Milliken's Bend, Fort Wagner, Poison Spring, Nashville, Tupelo, Petersburg and Richmond. Military salaries were equalized after soldiers of the Famed 54th Massachusetts Regiment refused any pay rather than accept less than their white comrads in arms.

In many instances, Negro prisoners of war, were sold into slavery. At Fort Pillow, Tenn., 300 black soldiers, women and children were murdered by General Forrest's Rebel troops after the fort had surrendered. Some were nailed to logs and burned and others buried alive.

Author Lerone Bennett relates that black soldiers deported themselves brilliantly during the summer of 1863. "At Port Hudson, an important Confederate fort commanding a stretch of Mississippi River, and at Fort Wagner commanding Charleston Harbor these troops made seven of the most gallant charges of the war." Six times the First and Third Louisiana Native Guards assaulted the fortifications of Port Hudson, only to be finally repulsed because of lack of support.

The black soldiers were equally courageous at Fort Wagner under the leadership of their white officer, Colonel Robert Gould Shaw. Shaw led his black troops across a half mile of sandy terrain and engaged in a last ditch struggle with the defenders. During this battle Shaw and a black sergeant who fought beside him were mortally wounded at the same time.

Ten days after the Port Hudson assault during the first week of June, 1863, some 2,000 Texans attacked the Union fort at Milliken's Bend, about 20 miles north of Vicksburg. The fort was held by 1,000 troops, about 840 of whom were black. As the Texans advanced on the fort, they murdered, captured black soldiers. Enraged by these atrocities, the blacks rallied on the banks of the river and charged with the last-minute assistance of a Union gunboat. Black and white soldiers stood toe to toe and, as they gave out of bullets, clubbed each other with butts of muskets and killed with bayonets. Finally the white Texans broke and fled in retreat. Thus, was the fort of Milliken's Bend saved.

Later, in 1864, when U. S. Grant crossed the Rapidan River and began his bloody duel with Lee, a Negro division was with him. At the same time, Ben Butler marched on Richmond. Included in his troops were 5,000 Negro infantrymen and 1,600 black cavalrymen. On June 15, Grant sent General W. F. Smith to make an attack on Petersburg. The Negro division which spearheaded the attack opened a mile-wide hole in the Petersburg defenses, captured seven guns and 200 prisoners. Grant subsequently settled down for his ten month siege which ended with the fall of Richmond and Petersburg in April, 1865. Thirty-four black regiments participated in this famous siege. They were prominent in the Battle of the Crater, Darbytown Road, Fair Oaks, Deep Bottom, Hatcher's Run, New Market Heights and Fort Gilmer. The Second Division of the all-Negro Twenty-Fifth Corps was one of the Union divisions which chased Lee's army from Petersburg to Appomattox Court House.

With the surrender of Joseph Johnston and defeat of Lee, black soldiers and civilians had something to cheer about. The Emancipation Proclamation, and the Thirteenth Amendment gave meaning and reality to freedom. For the black man now in the words of Ecclesiastes it was: ". . . . a time to laugh . . . a time to dance . . . A time to get, and a time to lose; a time to keep, and a time to cast away."

15 1964 JAN

Emancipation Day Audience Told

Negro Still Struggling For Rights

The Atlanta Daily World

By STANLEY S. STOTT

One-hundred years after Lincoln's signing of the Emancipation Proclamation, the Negro is still struggling for first-class citizenship in America, Rev. Samuel W. Williams, pastor of Friendship Baptist Church, told an Emancipation Day audience here Wednesday.

A sparse crowd of approximately 250 Atlantans braved inclement weather to attend the NAACP sponsored annual observance of Abraham Lincoln's signing of the proclamation that freed American Negroes from legal slavery in 1863.

Rev. Williams, last minute substitute speaker for Judge J. Earl Dearing of Louisville, Ky., who was unable to get a flight to Atlanta because of a blinding snow storm, received a standing ovation following his speech which ripped away at Atlanta's "good" race relations image.

"Atlanta is marvelous in many ways, but in terms of race relations, its not what its cracked up to be," the fiery Baptist minister said. The pupil placement plan in this city is "damnable," he added.

Rev. Williams, who participated in the legal battle to desegregate Atlanta's public schools, charged that "there isn't a single Negro school in the city that isn't overcrowded."

Atlanta Ga.

He also placed blamed on inaction of some local P-TA groups and school principals that raise money for "curtains" and other fixtures for the school situation.

Surveying the history of the Negro in America, Rev. Williams said the period from 1619 to 1865 represented "chattle" slavery, a sad chapter in the history of this country."

"It was not until 1954 that the Negro could feel that the federal judiciary was sympathetic towards the attainment of Negro rights," and "it was not until 1963, after Birmingham, when President Kennedy made his forthright speech for civil rights, did Negros come to feel that the President was on our side."

CONVERT ALDERMEN

Rev. Willaims, who is also a professor at Morehouse College here, told the Union Baptist Church audience that "history should teach the Negro that oppressed groups, if they are to gain their rights, must fight for them."

He said chief weapons to be used in the fight for equality are the ballot, selective buying and non-violent protest.

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In a broadside levelled at Atlanta's city aldermen, Rev. Williams said, "all of the aldermen down at city hall need to be converted . . . if they are not . . . they should be kicked out of office."

He revealed that the aldermanic board had been sent a public accommodations plan blue printed from the one adopted in Louisville, Ky. However, Rev. Williams stated: "They are not going to pass it and we should quit going down to city hall praying with them. We should organize ourselves and kick them out of office."

Rev. Williams also took pot shots at progress being made by the Atlanta Negro Leadership Conference which has, through negotiations, attempted to meet with the white leadership and resolve racial problems.

"I don't know of a thing we have gotten in Atlanta by talking," he said "I've been in Atlanta 18 years." "I think my brothers of the summit have learned their lesson," he said, referring to the leadership group.

APPEAL FUND

Pg. 1

Atty. A. T. Walden, who made the annual NAACP appeal which netted $1,715.19 Wednesday, told the audience that "if you are not registered to vote, you ought not complain about the way you are treated. Everybody should do something. This is everybody's fight," he said.

Certificates of merit and appreciation were presented to some of "those who have contributed time and energy to the cause of freedom."

Rev. J. L. Ware, Emancipation Day Speaker At Metropolitan Jan. 1st

The Birmingham World

Emancipation Day celebrants will hear a major speech by the Rev. J. L. Ware, pastor of Trinity Baptist Church at 11 o'clock Wednesday morning, Jan. 1 at the Metropolitan A. M. E. Zion Church, 4th Ave. at 16th St. No.

The Emancipation Day program, in commemoration of the 101st celebration of the Negro group's emergence from physical slavery, is sponsored by the Emancipation Association of Birmingham and Vicinity of which the Rev. Ware is the president.

Wed-1-1-64

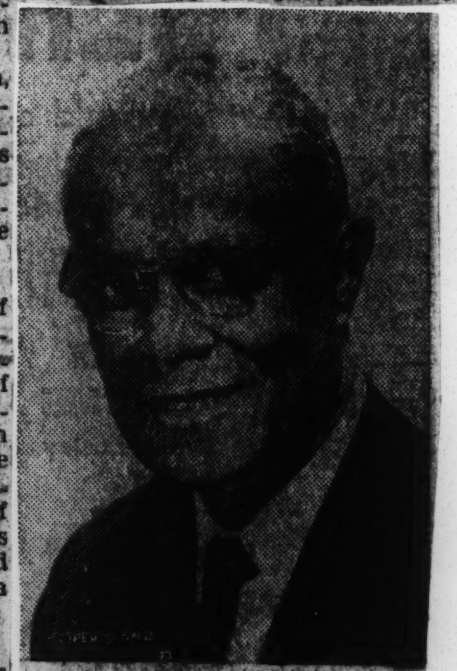
The Rev. Ware is a member of the Birmingham "Community Affairs Committee" which has recommended adoption by City Hall of a new 1-cent sales tax. He is expected to comment in his speech on this proopsal. Additionally, the Rev. Ware is president of Inter Citizens Committee and president of the Birmingham Baptist Ministers Conference. He will be introduced by Mrs. Lucinda Brown Robey, a city school principal.

Miss Cathy Y. Flood, honor student at Immaculata High School and Miss Theresa Brown, honor student at Rosedale High School, will deliver orations based on the contributions of the late President John F. Kennedy and the "Great Emancipator," Abraham Lincoln, respectively. Miss Charlotte Hines, Rosedale High School honor student, will read the Emancipation Proclamation.

Freedom - inspiring music will be contributed by the band and the choir of Rosedale High School. Hooper Abrams is director of the band and Mrs. Lillian M. Parker is conductor of the choir.

Prof. B. M. Montgomery, Rosedale High School principal, and chairman of the talent committee of the Emancipation Association, said the program will emphasize the century of physical freedom for the Negro group in the U. S. A. He will also present gifts to the three students speakers.

This will be the first time the Emancipation Day program sponsored by the Ware-led association will be holding its celebration at Metropolitan A. M. E. Zion Church of which the Rev. G. W. McMurray is the pastor. Mr. McMurray is vice president of the association. Previously the Freedom Day programs have been held at the Sixteenth Street Baptist Church which was hit by dynamite on Sept. 15 and has been out of use since. The Rev. McMurray will preside.



REV. J. L. WARE

Birmingham

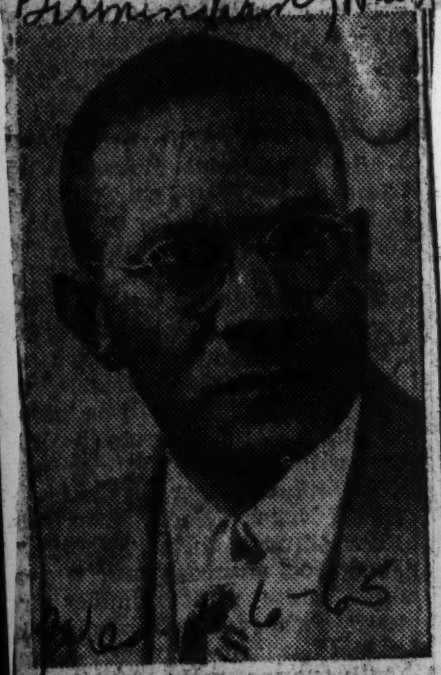
The Rev. Ware, who in a statement made before the City Council, urged the employment of Negro policemen and Negro firemen, is expected to direct much of his Emancipation Day comment toward local issues. He is vice - chairman of the C. A. C.'s sub-committee on Group Relations which has recommended that City Hall employ Negro policemen.

Pg.

Meantime, the Emancipation Association urged the general public to support the Freedom Day celebration.

EMANCIPATION CELEBRATIONS

Join Us In Celebrating
EMANCIPATION OBSERVANCE
SUNDAY, JAN. 10
3:00 P.M.
25th Avenue Baptist Church
Rev. D. R. Scarber, Pastor
HEAR



DR. CHARLES G. GOMILLION
Member, Macon County
Board of Education
Featured Speaker
sponsored by
NORTHSIDE CIVIC LEAGUE
Elias Hendricks, President
"100 Years Of Struggle"

Additionally Dr. Gomillion is a member of the Macon County Board of Education, and a professor at Tuskegee Institute.

The Rev. D. R. Scarber is pastor of the host church which is located at 2100 North 25th Ave.

Elias S. Hendricks is president of the Northside Civic League.

The observance's theme is "100 Years of Struggle."

President Hendricks urges the public to attend this service.

Dr. Gomillion Guest Speaker Here Jan. 10th

Dr. Charles G. Gomillion, president of the Tuskegee Civic Association, is slated to be guest speaker on the Annual Emancipation Observance program of the Northside Civic Legue, three p.m., Sunday, Jan. 10, at the 25th Avenue Baptist Church.

Emancipation Day Audience Told:

NEGRO MUST MOVE INTO MAIN STREAM OF AMERICAN LIFE

Atlanta Attorney Speaks At Union Baptist Church

Atlanta Daily World p. 1
Atlanta Inq.
Sat. 1-2-65

By THADDEUS T. STOKES
Associate City Editor

The freedom declared 100-years ago by the historic Emancipation Proclamation is not yet a reality, declared Atty. Vernon E. Jordan, Jr., assistant to the executive director of the Southern Regional Council, Friday when he gave the keynote address at the celebration to "commemorate the signing of the freedom paper."

More than 1,200 gathered at Union Baptist Church on Hightower Road to participate in the celebration of Emancipation or New Year's Day.

Atty. Jordan, after reviewing problems suffered by American Negroes from days of slavery until this present era, said: the passage of the 1964 Civil Rights Act and the recent Supreme Court decisions, wrote the final chapter of the sit-in movement and massive demonstrations."

He continued: "now, we find ourselves on the shores of a new era which makes plain that at the bottom, our struggle is not about a hamburger or a night's lodging in a motel, important as they are."

"The real and basic question is whether or not we will move into the mainstream of American life or remain on the periphery; whether we become a potent voice in the political and economic decisions of the community; take advantage of educational opportunities, take advantage of quickly opening employment opportunities based on individual merit or whether we play a major part in the Great Society."

WHO DOES IT BENEFIT?

Jordan said the complex problems of the Negro cannot be solved easily because they involve "unemployment and automation; poverty and slums; inferior education; political inexperience and the legacy of segregation and discrimination."

Jordan, pointing to the local political scene, asked: "Is the alliance between the Negro vote and the Northside vote a good and lasting one? Is there a need to seek new allies whose needs, problems and interests are more akin to ours?"

He pointed to the Pye-Webb-Hollowell race last year as a good example of the alliance, and asked "Who does it benefit?"

(1) Atty. Jordan questioned the "apparent division in Negro leadership between the so-called Young Turks and the established leadership." He asked: "Does not the older leadership need the fresh courage, new ideas and energies of the Young Turks? Does not the Young Turks need the wisdom and the experience of the older leadership?

(2) "What, if any, are the plans to strengthen and broaden our established political organizations such as the Atlanta Negro Voters League?

(3) "Is there a need for a full-time, well-staffed, non-partisan voter registration office?

WE ARE HERE TO STAY

Jordan said there is a need to concentrate on education on all levels so that education will enable Negroes to cope with the "ever-increasing problem of automation, raising the median income and qualifying for office work.

He added "we cannot educate our children for full participation in the Great Society by permitting the Atlanta Board of Education to delude us into thinking that Kirkwood will be an integrated school, or by putting up quonset huts to relieve overcrowded conditions. Our children cannot get a good education as long as we permit the Board to keep our children on double sessions while white children attend school from 9 a.m. to 2:30 p.m.

"As we move into the new era, we must not let the white citizens forget that this land is ours, too—that we are here to stay, and we are going to be free.

He suggested that Negroes use the ballot judiciously to move into the mainstream. He said since April 1, 1962, Negro voter registration in the South has increased by approximately 700,000 voters. As of Nov. 1, 1964 there were 2,164,200 Negroes registered in the South.

In Georgia there were 95,500 new voters (Negroes) added to the roll, giving the state a total of 270,000. Atlanta has had an increase of 25,000 in the last two years.

Jordan said a Voter Education Project estimates that Georgia will have a minimum of 350,000 Negro voters by the time of the 1966 election. He added: "During the September primary less than 30 percent of the Negro voters went to the polls. We must motivate these new voters to greater continuous political participation."

LAW OF THE LAND

Atlanta Daily World
Sat. 1-2-65

"Historically the Negro vote has been a protest vote. Four years ago, our vote was not cast for Mayor Ivan Allen as it was against Lester Maddox. Two years ago, we didn't vote for Gov. Carl Sanders, we voted against Marvin Griffin.

"In the recent election, however, we could in good conscience vote for Charlie Weltner because he voted for us. We can, in the coming city election, vote for Mayor Allen because when all southern officials were silent, Allen spoke out in our behalf."

Jordan predicted that "Negro candidates will increase with every election," however, he warned "Negro candidates, too, must give us something to vote for."

He continued by saying "political prognosticators say that former governor, Ernest Vandiver will be a candidate. Some say Howard "Bo" Callaway, some even include Peter Zack Geer. Whoever the candidates are, Democrats or Republicans, we serve notice on them (whites) today that the time is no more when we have to vote for you because you are the lesser of the evils.

"The time is no more when whites can get Negro support by saying they believe in law and order and segregation or by saying they believe in compliance with the law of the land."

Jordan said that Negro voters will deal with gubernatorial candidates on the basis that Negroes can obtain employment as state highway patrolmen, as executives in the State Department of Education; the State Attorney's office, clerks to State Judges; as bookkeepers, typists and many other important posts in state government, as well as handling the affairs of state, on state boards and commissions.

Introducing the main speaker was Dr. C. Miles Smith, past president of the local NAACP chapter, sponsor of the Emancipation celebration.

Among others appearing on the program were Rev. J. D. Grier, Charles A. Black, Rev. J. A. Wilborn, pastor of the church and Rev. Joseph E. Boone. Music was supplied by the church choir.

An official of the NAACP said that the total number of memberships obtained during the celebration will be reported later.

Mrs. A. G. Barksdale, president of the Atlanta Funeral Directors Association purchased a life-membership. She presented a check for $500.00.

Join Us In Celebrating

EMANCIPATION OBSERVANCE

SUNDAY, JAN. 10

3:00 P.M.

25th Avenue Baptist Church

Rev. D. R. Scarber, Pastor

HEAR

Birmingham World

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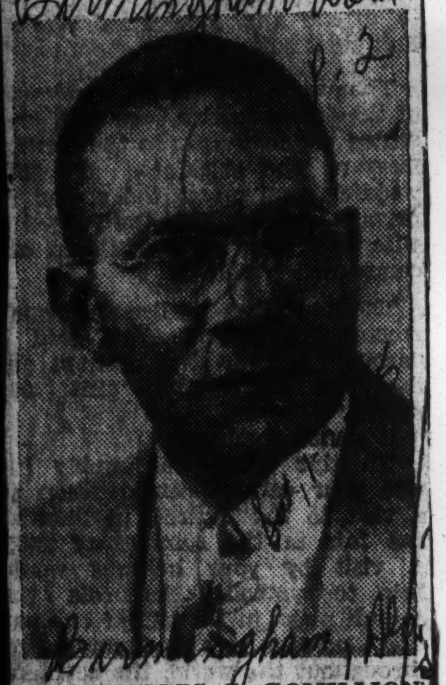

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